



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.

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OUR SUMMER ISSUE.

THE next issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will be the annual Summer Number, and as it involves more printing and preparation than usual we shall go to press with it a day earlier in the week.

The publisher cannot guarantee insertion in that issue of any advertisements received after Tuesday, July 22. Business-houses should see that they have good announcements in the issue, which will be in every way one to encourage trade. The contents will be artistic, interesting, and practical.

Correspondents and reporters will please note that their "copy" should be sent to the Editor day by day.

The Coloured Supplement will be kept open for small advertisements until Thursday, but will go to press at 4 P.M. on that day. We would like advertisements to be sent in as early as possible.

Summary.

SIAM seems to afford an opening for an enterprising pharmacist (p. 88).

THE TRADE OUTINGS last Saturday fill a page in this issue (p. 77).

AN EPIDEMIC of thieving from chemists has recently set in (p. 77).

XRAYSER thinks the drug-trade appeal-fund deserves general support (p. 89).

THE CREAM OF TARTAR prosecutions in the North of London may be abandoned (p. 93).

THE results of the Irish Pharmaceutical and Druggists' examinations will be found on p. 79.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the British Homœopathic Congress was held in London last week (p. 76).

A LARGER number than usual of chemist companies have been registered during the past week (p. 84).

ANOTHER "Red Cross" powder prosecution has been heard in Birmingham, and a fine was imposed (p. 82).

A PHARMACOLOGICAL SOCIETY is being founded in London, with Sir W. T. Thiselton-Dyer as President (p. 76).

A NEW METHOD of removing fat from nux vomica preparations is described by Messrs. Carter White and Lock (p. 87).

A CANDIDATE who passed the Spectacle Makers' Company's examination this month relates his experiences (p. 95).

A DOCTOR in co. Clare has been fined under the Pharmacy Act for selling carbolic acid without labelling it properly (p. 82).

THE names of those who have passed the Major and Minor examinations in Edinburgh this month will be found on p. 94.

THE case of Horlick v. Lloyd & Co. (Leicester), in respect to malted milk, has been mentioned before Mr. Justice Buckley (p. 82).

A MINOR CANDIDATE who passed in Galen Place the other day indulges in severe criticism of the examiners and their methods (p. 94).

BRITISH CONSULS appear to be doing more than they generally get credit for, but British merchants are accused of indifference to Government assistance (p. 95).

LARGE EMPLOYERS OF LABOUR may find some fresh ideas as to the treatment of their workers in a lecture by Mr. Patterson, of Dayton, Ohio, reported on p. 96.

THE IRISH MASTER OF THE ROLLS is of opinion that "black bottles" do not include white ones and stone jars. It needed this opinion to convince litigants (p. 82).

THE meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Dundee promises to be successful (p. 80), and the list of papers provides ample scope for discussion (p. 90).

GREGORY'S POWDER, syrup of violets, and milk of sulphur are the drugs mentioned in Sale of Food and Drugs Acts cases reported on p. 82. All summonses were dismissed.

IT is suggested that those who subscribed to the Cardiff dentist's case should transfer their subscriptions to the drug-trade appeal fund now being organised by Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones (p. 99).

In some further notes on the annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry we describe some of the works visited and give portraits of Messrs. E. K. Muspratt and W. Gossage (p. 106).

THE reports of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association and the Chemists' Defence Association are referred to on p. 91. The work done has been good, but the organisations are not supported financially so well as they might be.

THE JAMAICAN AUTHORITIES have instituted a series of prosecutions against traders in Kingston for infringements of the local pharmacy law. Three fines were obtained and one charge was dismissed (p. 93). The matter is also referred to on p. 93.

ARSENIC is said to be one of the causes of the increase of cancer, and it appears from statistics supplied by Mr. Cornelius Hanbury that the proportion of arsenical prescriptions has enormously increased during the past forty years (p. 102).

A MORE CHEERFUL TONE and brisker business is apparent in the drug and chemical markets. Phenazone, peppermint oil, senega, cannabis indica, and Cochin and Jamaican ginger are all dearer, citric and tartaric acids are firmer, and cod-liver oil and opium are lower. Quinine is nominal (p. 102).

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

The Torrington Town Council has accepted the tender of Mr. J. J. Handford, chemist and druggist, for the supply of carbolic acid at 1s. 8½d. per gal.

The Newcastle Chemists' Association is to join the Sunderland Association in an annual picnic to Brancepeth Castle on July 23. Tickets, at a cost of 3s. 6d., can be had from Mr. Atkins, 126 Raby Street, Newcastle. Railway-fare is extra.

Zona's corn-leaf envelopes contain a leaflet on which are directions which finish up: "Bathe parts in warm water, when corn will come out." A chemist and druggist has just been called upon by Somerset House to pay a fine for selling the "leaf" unstamped.

Intelligence has reached Dartford of the death in South Africa of Mr. A. Pauling, who, prior to going to the front with the Dartford section of the Army Medical Corps, was with Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. at the Phoenix Mills. Mr. Pauling died at Wynberg Hospital on July 7 from enteric fever.

At the Hereford Assizes on July 11, Ellen Kennard, widow (62), was charged by her daughter Rosella, a girl of 18, with attempting to poison her by putting phosphorus-paste in her cup of tea. The Grand Jury threw out the bill on the advice of Mr. Justice Wright, who remarked that there was no evidence to support the charge.

At the summer sessional examination of the Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, the following secured the medals after a keen competition: Silver medal, Mr. Herbert Charles Roberts; bronze medal in chemistry, Mr. William Malcolm Ryall; bronze medals in pharmacy, *materia medica*, and dispensing, Mr. Herbert Arthur Mills; bronze medal in botany, Mr. Patrick Roy Fewtrell.

A Pharmacological Society

is being organised in London for the study of the chemical and therapeutical properties of plants and medicinal agents. The Society is to meet at the Apothecaries' Hall, Blackfriars, E.C. The Hon. Treasurer will be Dr. Brown, the Master of the Society of Apothecaries; and Sir W. T. Thiselton-Dyer is to be the first President. We are informed that the Society has not yet met, but hopes to do so very shortly.

P.A.T.A. and C.D.A. Annual Meetings.

The annual meetings are to be held at the Castle Hotel, Windsor, on Wednesday, July 23, at 11.30 A.M. and 10.15 A.M. The party will leave Paddington by the 9.15 A.M. train. Cold luncheon will be served at the Castle Hotel, Windsor, at 12.45 precisely. The party will leave Windsor by steam-launch at 2 o'clock for Marlow. Tea will be provided *en route* at the Quarry Hotel, Bourne End. The party will return by train from Marlow, arriving at Paddington at 9.30 P.M. Arrangements will be made for the ladies to visit the State Apartments Windsor Castle, during the morning. Single tickets, 10s. 6d.; double ticket (lady and gentleman), 19s. (to include train and boat fares, luncheon, and tea). Applications for tickets must be received not later than first post on Monday morning next, July 21, by the Secretary, 184 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London, E.C. We refer on page 91 to the annual reports which are to be submitted.

Plymouth and Devon.

At a meeting of the Trade Section of the Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse, and District Chemists' Association held on July 10, Mr. R. Roper in the chair, the appeal of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association for donations was considered, and it was unanimously decided to forward out of the funds of the Section 1s. for the P.A.T.A. and 1s. for the C.D.A., and to express to Mr. Glyn-Jones the meeting's

appreciation of the good work done by the P.A.T.A. since its inauguration; also of the splendid result of his recent fight with the Board of Inland Revenue in respect to the stamping of ammoniated tincture of quinine. The meeting commended to the consideration of chemists and local associations the appeal of Mr. Glyn-Jones on behalf of an association that has done so much to ensure to the trade a living profit on a fair proportion of proprietary articles.

British Homœopathic Congress.

The annual meeting of this Congress was held on July 11, at the London Homœopathic Hospital, Great Ormond Street, London. The President (Mr. C. Knox Shaw) delivered an instructive address on the "Signs of the Times." Although a surgeon, he believed that, in the vast majority of cases, a well-considered homœopathic prescription would do more for a patient than a remedy given on any other lines; but they must not have too blind a faith in the all-powerful effects of drugs. The Hahnemann standpoint has changed *pari passu* with the century's advance. It is important for the physician to recognise when drugging should cease and the more mechanical means of surgery be employed. Since the Congress of last year the British Homœopathic Association has been founded, with the idea of extending the position of homœopathy, which, it must be remembered, had recognised therapeutics as a science for a century. As long as the old school disregarded therapeutics as a science, so long would their therapeutics stand still, and the difference remain between the two schools of medicine. Several other papers were read, and it was resolved that the Congress should meet next year at Oxford.

Birmingham Notes.

Joseph Beech, the Birmingham chemist, who is in custody on a charge of having performed illegal operations, was again brought before the Magistrates at the City Police Court on Wednesday, and, after evidence, was committed to the Assizes.

For the past three weeks the chemists of West Bromwich, Oldbury, and Smethwick have had an unprecedented flow of business, owing to the rapid spread of the scarlet-fever epidemic, which seems to have been overrunning the Black Country recently.

A well-known pharmacist states that at Barston, a little village of Warwickshire, between Knowle and Solihull, valerian may be seen in great luxuriance. Digitalis at Hollywood is in great profusion, conium at Saltford Priors, colchicum in many a neighbouring meadow, and dulcamara in the by-lanes around Yardley Wood.

The directors of Magors (Limited), who have many shops in Birmingham and district, are offering them to Messrs. Needham (Limited), and it is probable the terms of the latter will be accepted. Already correspondence in the dailies has begun, a shareholder summing up the change as getting 9,000*l.* for a concern for which they paid 260,000*l.*

Auction Sales.

The shop in Bridge Street, Wye, occupied by Mr. R. G. M. Norris, chemist and druggist, was sold by auction at Ashford (Kent) on July 15 for 410*l.*

The premises occupied by Mr. Herbert Buckley, chemist and druggist, at the corner of Meltham Road and Bridge Street, Lockwood, Huddersfield, were sold by auction on July 8, and realised 1,000*l.*

On July 16 the leasehold shop and manufacturing-premises at 58 Blackfriars Road, S.E., together with the goodwill of the old-established business of Messrs. Powell & Barstow, manufacturers of surgical instruments and appliances, were offered at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C. The premises have 86½ years of lease to run, and the business has been carried on "with good results," according to the auctioneer, for the past fifteen months by Mr. Sydney Cronk, trustee under the deed of assignment. The sale-room was by no means crowded, and after Mr. Cronk had tried in vain to dispose of a valuable Kent estate, he put up the leasehold premises in Blackfriars and the goodwill of Messrs. Powell & Barstow's business together as a going concern. Bidding began at 1,200*l.* and rose briskly

to 1,750*l.*, when it came to a full stop. The auctioneer then tried the lease by itself. It was started at 1,000*l.* and rose rapidly in hundreds and fifties until it reached 1,950*l.* when it was withdrawn.

Chemist as Financier.

Mr. William Richard Hoare, chemist, 6 Railway Place, Fenchurch Street, London, was an important witness in a case at the Birmingham Quarter Sessions on July 11. The prisoner was Walter Bowness Benns, described as a stationer, and he was charged on three indictments with obtaining money by false pretences. Mr. Hoare said he had known the prisoner three or four years, and in January last he applied to witness for financial assistance in working a patent for a music-binder. They entered into partnership, Mr. Hoare providing the capital and prisoner managing the business. He was not aware prisoner had opened a banking-account till he was informed that the prisoner was ill, and went to one of the wholesale houses to see how the business was going, when a dishonoured cheque was handed to him. The firm was always solvent, because, said Mr. Hoare, he supplied prisoner with the means of paying cash for all goods ordered. He had no reason to suspect the prisoner of dishonesty before April. Prisoner's defence was that there was plenty of money at the bank to meet the notes, but the bank refused to pay pending a dispute between himself and Mr. Hoare. He was found guilty, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The Deadly Perfume-spray.

During the hearing of a burglary charge at the Sheffield Quarter Sessions on July 10, a lady witness stated that during the night she heard a noise outside, and getting up looked out of the bedroom-window. She found a man below (the prisoner) had pulled up the cellar grate and was looking up at the window. The lady at once seized a perfume-spray, and pointing at the prisoner threatened to blow his brains out if he moved. The man stood still, and was captured by a passing police officer.

Northamptonshire Drugs.

The Northamptonshire analyst's report for the quarter states that in the northern division of the county one sample of sweet spirit of nitre was found deficient in nitrous ether, one sample of camphorated oil was deficient in camphor, and another was made from cotton-seed oil instead of olive oil. In the southern division only one sample of drugs was below B.P. standard, a sample of paregoric elixir being deficient in alcohol.

Charges of Stealing.

At Reigate on July 7, a youth named Lisney, employed as porter by Mr. William Henry Fowler, pharmaceutical chemist, Station Road, Redhill, pleaded guilty to stealing 2*s.* belonging to his employer; and as Mr. Fowler did not press the case, prisoner was bound over under the First Offenders Act.

Three youths, named Barley, George, and Lee, were indicted last week for breaking and entering the premises of Mr. Joseph S. Norman, pharmaceutical chemist, Bedford, and stealing 2*s. 6d.* in money and a quantity of lozenges. Barley was sentenced to four months' hard labour and the others to one month's hard labour each.

At the Portsmouth Police Court, on Wednesday, Sidney Steveson (19) and Robert Sampson (20), privates in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, were charged with burglariously breaking into the shop, 161 Commercial Road, Portsmouth, and stealing therefrom two hand-cameras, the property of Armishaw Ashfield, chemist. They were remanded.

On Tuesday, July 15, at Oldbury Police Court, Richard Richards (14) was charged with breaking into the shop of Mr. J. H. Jackson, chemist, Five Ways, Langley, on July 10. It appeared that accused had been in the employ of the prosecutor, and the evidence showed that after leaving on the night in question he re-entered the premises through the cellar-window, and was discovered by a constable in a small cupboard in the back room. Prisoner pleaded guilty, and was dealt with under the First Offenders Act, being bound over to come up for judgment when called upon.

On July 8 a postman went into the shop of a Mr. C. E. White, chemist and druggist, of 37 Dames Road, Forest Gate, and, putting down some coins, asked Joseph Allen, a boy of 10, whom he saw behind the counter, for three halfpenny stamps. Allen coolly picked up the money, and then, looking round the shop, said, "We don't sell stamps." The postman, however, knew better, and proceeded to argue the point. At that moment the chemist came in, and at once seized Allen, who had no right whatever to be there. A sum of 5*s. 6d.* was missing from the till, and when Allen was searched two-shillingsworth of coppers were found in his hat. The silver he had given to a friend of his own age, who was waiting outside. Allen was charged at West Ham on July 9, and was ordered to receive six strokes with the birch.

Outings.

The annual outing of the staff of Boots (Limited) at Lincoln took place on July 9. On the invitation of the Rev. Vere F. Willson, a most enjoyable time was spent at Fulbeck by the party (which numbered fifty-five), in spite of the rain. The hospitality of the Rector of Fulbeck amply made up for any drawback brought about by unfavourable weather. Fortunately the rain cleared off about 6 o'clock, and the evening was spent in a most pleasurable manner.

The annual dinner of the warehouse-employés of Messrs. Cresswell Brothers & Schmitz, of Red Lion Square, E.C., took place at the King's Head Hotel, Egham, Surrey, on July 12. Mr. Ernest J. Cresswell was in the chair, and Mr. Alfred G. Cresswell occupied the vice-chair. The party left Waterloo at 8.15 A.M., were photographed at 12 noon, and dined at 1 P.M. They went for a drive out at 3 o'clock, returning for tea at 6 P.M. At 7 o'clock there was a concert, and the return journey was begun at 8.30 P.M. The menu and the weather were all that could be desired, and a very enjoyable day was passed.

Last Saturday, July 12, Messrs. Stevenson & Howell (Limited), Southwark Street, S.E., gave an excursion to all their employés. The large party left Liverpool Street station at 7.35 A.M., and arrived at Clacton-on-Sea at 10.20. The Brunswick Hotel was headquarters, and there after midday the party gathered together for a sumptuous dinner, which was followed by a series of toasts, including "Success to the Firm," this toast giving the opportunity to thank the principals for their generosity in providing so excellent a day's recreation, and generally for all their consideration towards the staff. Tea was served in the hotel later on in the afternoon, and the party left Clacton at 7.35 after a most enjoyable day.

The Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse, and District Chemists' Association will, as already mentioned, have their annual excursion on Wednesday, July 23, by South-Western Railway to Lydford. The party will leave Friary at 2.28 P.M., Mutley 2.37, North Road 2.40, Devonport 2.46, and Tavistock 3.30, arriving at Lydford 3.48. Afternoon tea will be provided for ladies on arrival at the Manor Hotel. The party will then visit the various places of interest and beauty in the neighbourhood—Kitt's Steps, Lydford Castle, Gibbet Hill, the Waterfall, and romantic Gorge. Returning to the hotel, high tea will be served at 6.30 P.M. prompt. Tickets (5*s.* each) may be obtained from Mr. C. J. Park, 23 Mutley Plain, and other members of the committee.

The annual dinner of the staff and employés of Messrs. Ford, Shapland & Co., chemists' label printers, 6 Great Turnstile, W.C., was held at Folkestone on July 12. The party proceeded from Cannon Street in special carriages on the S.E.R., Folkestone being reached about 9 o'clock. Here the party broke up into groups to engage in bathing, boating, and a general survey of the lovely scenery under ideal summer conditions. At 1.30 the party reassembled for dinner at the Tontine Hotel, under the chairmanship of Mr. R. Jackson, one of the partners of the firm, supported in the vice-chair by Mr. Frank Nutt, head of the composing department. After justice had been done to a good repast and the loyal toasts had been honoured, the toast of "The Firm" was proposed by the Vice-Chairman, who spoke of the cordiality which existed between employés and the employers. Mr. R. Jackson, who was received with musical honours, congratulated the gathering upon the continued success of the business, due in no small measure to the loyalty which

actuated the various members of the staff. "The Vice-Chairman" was then given by Mr. Henry J. Dalgleish, who alluded to the personal esteem he had for Mr. Nutt, who was the first member of the staff to extend to him the kindly hand of welcome on his entering the firm's employ over twenty years ago. Mr. F. Nutt having responded, "The Representatives" was given by the Chairman, and Mr. Henry J. Dalgleish, the West of England representative, and Mr. Thorburn, one of the London representatives, replied. The toast-list, which was interspersed with some capital songs, finally concluded with the toast of "The Stewards and Our Next Merry Meeting." The "Forty-seventh Annual" was brought to the same successful close as most of its predecessors by "Auld Lang Syne," and the party returned to London shortly after 8 o'clock.

On Saturday, July 12, the men of Kent, over 200 strong, sojourned together at the Palace of Crystal, in the county of Surrey. Contingents from Farringdon Road, from Victoria Park, and from Hemel Hempsted trooped in, while representatives were present from various parts of the country and far-off parts of the world. Some played cricket, others disported themselves in various ways amid the attractions of the southern playground. But the feature of the day's proceedings was the dinner in the Garden Hall, over which Mr. G. Harold Kent presided. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity, and good humour reigned supreme, for the viands provided were to the liking of the company, and there was no stint. After many cheeses had disappeared (after other things from the vegetable and animal worlds), the Chairman, in a speech eloquently loyal, proposed "The King and Queen." This was heartily and musically responded to. "The Imperial Forces" were next toasted, Mr. Bolland singing "When the boys come marching home," aided by a stentorian chorus. The climax of enthusiasm was reached, however, when Mr. W. Benwell, with fifty-six years of service in the firm behind him, rose to propose "Messrs. G. B. Kent & Sons (Limited) on their 125th birthday." By his side was Mr. Sacheverell, "who gives me eighteen years," said Mr. Benwell, as in a pleasant vein he related how, with roast beef and barrels of ale, in a room lit by wax candles in crystal chandelier, they toasted the first birthday of Mr. Harold Kent, their Chairman. The fact that a firm had lasted for 125 years argued something for its respectability, Mr. Benwell thought, and he attributed the success of the firm of Kent in a great measure to the considerate way the new company and the old firm alike had treated the workpeople. The Chairman, in returning thanks, said business had gone very comfortably during the twenty-five years of his connection with the firm, and he hoped when the balance-sheet of the company for the present year was produced, it would be seen that business had gone even more comfortably than before. He thanked all, from the office-boy upwards, for the co-operation which had produced such excellent results in the past. Such men as Mr. Benwell and Mr. Sacheverell, with 130 years' service between them, were the types of men to serve the colours of G. B. Kent & Sons (Limited). "The Staff, Employés, and Representatives" was proposed by Mr. B. A. Elkin, the company's solicitor, who incidentally stated that the lady members of the staff and employés were that day enjoying themselves at Southend. Mr. Cholmondeley Wood replied for the Farringdon Road contingent, Mr. W. C. Hawtin for the employés at Victoria Park, and Mr. Wrightson for the representatives. "The Visitors" (who included the firm's representative in Scandinavia) were then toasted. The Mayor of Hemel Hempsted (Mr. Balderson) and Mr. G. S. Bell acknowledged, and a pleasant function, excellently arranged and smoothly carried out under the genial supervision of Mr. A. Tindley, came to a close. Tea was served for all, wives and sweethearts included, at 6 P.M., and a genuinely successful play-day was passed.

The Stepney Herbalist.

Mr. John Charles Purdie, of Galt Street, Limchouse, made another appearance before the Stepney Coroner on July 15. There was an inquest on a dock-labourer's wife, who had died of pneumonia, and the husband stated that Mr. Purdie saw his wife and prescribed for her. Later on Dr. Marshall was called in, but deceased died. Mr. Purdie informed the Coroner that he was a "registered herbalist"—registered by examination of the National Association of Medical

Herbalists of Great Britain. The Coroner: Do you tell everyone before you attend them that you are not a doctor?—Oh, yes. Do you say that you are allowed to practise medicine in the general acceptance of the term?—I do not use poisons or minerals.

The Coroner: Come, come—you are wriggling and misrepresenting yourself. You ought to disabuse people's minds and let them know that you are simply a herb-seller and nothing more. In further questioning Mr. Purdie said he had been about thirteen times before the Stepney Coroner. He sold the deceased woman a 1d. bottle of medicine and a 1d. box of pills.

Dr. John Marshall deposed that death was due to double pneumonia, and in his opinion had a properly qualified man been called to the deceased in the first place the woman might have stood a good chance of recovering. The Coroner thought it despicable for any intelligent man to attend the poor and sail under false colours. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes, and requested the Coroner to draw the attention of the Medical Council to the facts of the case.

Fires.

On July 10 a fire occurred on the premises of Messrs. J. Skelton & Son, medical botanists, of 217 St. Philip's Road, Sheffield. The outbreak originated amongst some dried herbs, and the damage was inconsiderable.

A fire occurred on July 11 at the drug-stores of Mr. Walter Gibson, in Baxtergate, Loughborough. The flames originated over the shop, and thanks to the assistance rendered by neighbours the ultimate damage done was slight.

A destructive fire broke out on July 10 at 13 Northport Street, Shoreditch, on the premises of Mr. John Dowell, drug-merchant. A store measuring 20 feet by 12 feet burst into flames from some cause unknown, and was practically destroyed.

On July 14 a fire occurred on the premises of Mr. T. Wilkes, chemist and druggist, Highbury Park Pharmacy, Cotham, Bristol. The outbreak began in the drug-room, but by its timely discovery a serious conflagration was averted. Some of the stock was damaged by water.

On July 10 a fire broke out in the cellars beneath the premises of Mr. C. J. Rees, chemist and druggist, High Street, Watford, but the police and some people who happened to be on the spot acted with such energy and promptitude that the outbreak was subdued without the assistance of the Fire Brigade, and before any very serious damage had been done.

On July 10 a fire broke out at the establishment of Mr. T. H. Connor, chemist and druggist, at Cleveland Street, Doncaster. Whilst an assistant was heating some decoction over a gas-jet, the heat caused the spout of the receptacle to come off, and the contents took fire and ran about the floor of the pharmacy. The flames were quickly subdued by the police and firemen.

Cricket.

Wholesale Chemists' Cricket Championship.—The result of the match played on July 12 was as follows: Wellcome C.C., 100; Burgoine, Burbidges C.C., 68.

An X-rayser.

A young man at Redruth last week swallowed three artificial teeth with plate attached. He was taken to the West Cornwall Miners' Hospital, where three doctors, by performing an operation, recovered them, after the exact position of the plate and teeth had been shown by an x-ray photograph taken by Mr. W. M. Martin, pharmaceutical chemist, Forc Street, Redruth.

Deceiving a Leamington Chemist.

Mr. J. K. Tonkin, chemist, Leamington, was the prosecutor on Wednesday in a case in which Theodore Bernstein, alias Bruce, was charged with obtaining money by false pretences. The prisoner borrowed 35s. from Mr. Tonkin on the security of a piano used by his company of Pierrots, and did not refund the money. Mr. Tonkin then discovered that the piano did not belong either to the prisoner or his company, but to a company in Leamington. Prisoner was fined 40s. and costs, or a month's imprisonment in the second division.

The Week's Poisonings.

Five of the twelve fatalities from poisoning which have occurred since our last report were caused by laudanum. Two were due to strychnine, carbolic acid, oxalic acid, prussic acid, morphia, and bichromate of ammonia caused the others. A Stockport man purchased laudanum at three different chemists' shops, mixed his purchases, took the lot, and died. Other laudanum-poisonings occurred at Islington, Hampstead, Bradford, and Leeds.—Strychnine was taken in the form of vermin-killer by a woman at Poplar and by a Camborne confectioner named Searle. At the inquest on the latter, Mr. Benjamin Shakerley, chemist, Penzance, said he had known deceased for years and a brother of his at Camborne. On the Wednesday previous to his death deceased bought a drachm of strychnine, as the entry showed, "for removing spots from marble stones in machines." Mr. J. Pascoe (a jurymen), a marble mason, said he had been in the business for years, and strychnine would not remove spots from marble. Mr. Shakerley said he thought this amount of strychnine would kill fifteen persons. Mr. W. T. Hoblyn (foreman): Is it usual to supply any individual with such an amount of strychnine? Witness: Yes, under certain conditions. The Coroner (Mr. Bodilly): You have complied with the Act of Parliament by the entry in the register? Witness: Yes. Dr. Russell Phillips said death was due to strychnine-poisoning. The Coroner: What protection is this register? Witness: None whatever, except that chemists might be afraid to sell strychnine. If I were a chemist I would not keep it, because nobody wants it. The Coroner: Assuming you had chemists enough, you could get any quantity if you went from shop to shop? Witness: Certainly. You have only to sign the book; it has only to do with the chemists. The Coroner: As long as a chemist complies with Section 17 of the Act there is no blame attaching to him? Witness: None whatever.—The prussic acid and the morphia were taken by a groom at Barnsley and by a stableman at Stonehouse. In each case these men were in the employment of veterinary surgeons. The Stonehouse man had been discharged, and took a bottle of hydrocyanic acid from his employer's surgery. At Barnsley the veterinary surgeon who employed the deceased man said that eighteen months ago, when under the influence of drink, deceased was found with a bottle of hydrocyanic acid in his possession, which it was assumed he had obtained from the surgery.—The wife of a dock-labourer at Chadwell St. Mary took carbolic acid; while oxalic acid was taken by a widow at Hindley. A Clerkenwell engraver took a quantity of bichromate of ammonia, which was used, along with other poisons, in his business.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

The following is the result of the recent examinations held in Dublin:—

Pharmaceutical Licencée Examination.—W. A. Berry, J. B. Doran, R. Telford, (A. J. Thompson, J. J. Conway), T. Barry, J. Taylor, J. A. Walsh, Rose T. O'Connor, passed. Fifteen candidates were rejected.

Registered Druggist Examination.—H. Johnston, T. J. May, G. Richardson, passed. One candidate was rejected.

Pharmaceutical Assistant Examination.—J. H. Davis, A. O. Wells, passed. One candidate was rejected.

Preliminary Examination.—H. D. Starkey, D. Walsh, W. H. Ashmore, J. O. Lane, T. E. Yarr, C. E. Taylor, (W. Kirkwood, R. Mulligan, M. C. Neill), D. Donnelly, (J. Bell, W. W. Bennett), J. T. O'Toole, J. M. McConnell, S. P. Moloney, D. J. Nugent, Emily Warren, J. W. McKay, P. Cagney, passed. Fifteen candidates were rejected.

Personal.

Mr. M. Dempsey, pharmaceutical chemist, Newbridge (co. Kildare), has been co-opted a member of the Newbridge

Town Commissioners, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Dr. Rowan.

Mrs. Beggs, wife of the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, has been seriously ill for the past fortnight, but is now happily much better, and, it is trusted, on the high road to complete recovery.

Irish Conference Visitors.

From various causes several of the intending visitors to the Conference-meeting at Dundee, have had to relinquish the pleasure of attending, and it is now likely that Ireland will be but sparsely represented this year.

Financial Stress.

The Irish "Black Lists" of the "Stubbs" family, published during the past few weeks, contain many "judgments" against Irish provincial chemists, one of whom has already taken "protection" of the Bankruptcy Courts.

Dividing the Examination.

The new system of division of subjects at the Licence examination was inaugurated at the examinations last week, and met with the entire approval of examiners, candidates, and visiting-members of Council—the first day (Wednesday) being entirely devoted to papers, Thursday to practical pharmacy and practical chemistry, and Friday to oral work. The results were published on Friday night, thereby relieving much suspense.

Warning the Public.

Dr. J. C. McWalter, M.P.S.I., proprietor of Leonardi's Medical Halls, Dublin, has addressed an open letter to the public on the danger of contracting diphtheria run by pupils attending the Intermediate examinations. He mentions one glaring example which has come under his notice, and calls upon the Intermediate Commissioners to thoroughly disinfect every room before admitting pupils to the examinations.

Straining at a Gnat.

The Local Government Board and the Guardians of the Waterford Union cannot agree about the sum of 2s. 10*l.*, recoupment due in respect of the purchase from the local chemist of a drug which should have been obtained from the contractor. Discussing the matter, Mr. Maher, a Guardian, observed drily that he supposed "the fellow who disallowed that item is drawing a salary of 700*l.* a year." The Clerk: Oh, yes. (Laughter.)

Presentation.

At Dublin on July 11, Dr. T. H. Clendinning, L.P.S.I., the Rathmines Medical Hall, and formerly of Messrs. Hamilton, Long & Co.'s State Pharmacy, was presented by a number of his friends with an illuminated address and a substantial purse of sovereigns on the occasion of his marriage. The presentation was made at 26 Westmoreland Street, and there were present a large number of past and present assistants and a contingent of the medical profession.

High Scoring

The recent examination for the licence of the Pharmaceutical Society was productive of what, in student language, is described as "great slaughter," only nine out of twenty-five candidates securing a pass. Amongst the successes figures a member of the fair sex—Miss O'Connor. Mr. Berry, who secured first place, made the very high score of 269 out of a possible 300, and has no doubt secured the Society gold medal for the year 1901-1902, which has now ended.

The Cootehill Contract.

At the last meeting of the Cootehill (co. Cavan) Guardians Mr. Robt. Armstrong, the contractor, wrote that inasmuch as he obtained the medicine-contract in competition, and the Board of Guardians gave him the contract because he offered the best terms, he did not consider himself under any obligation to explain. He, however, sent the price-list of Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool, one of the largest wholesale houses in the Kingdom, from which the Guardians would see that the prices he charged for tinctures were practically the same.

Sweet Nitre Replaced.

At the last meeting of the Wexford Guardians a letter was read from Messrs. Clarke & Co. (Limited), Dublin, stating that they were replacing the supply of spirit of nitrous ether, which in the first instance had not been sent forward in a properly stoppered bottle. They stated that the article had been unfairly condemned, but that they would rather replace it than let it be supposed they were sending an inferior article. At the same meeting the report of the analyses of the Bridgetown dispensary medicines by Professor Tichborne was read, in which the analyst stated that the medicines were all right.

Old Housekeepers.

At the last meeting of the Rathdrum Guardians a letter was read with regard to the condemned drugs supplied to the Dunganstown dispensary. Dr. Byrne wrote that two of the condemned samples were supplied by the Apothecaries' Hall and the other by the Medical Supply Association. The Clerk said it was stated by the Apothecaries' Hall that those medicines were old housekeepers. Mr. Jas. Byrne suggested a prosecution, but the Clerk said he did not think the time for a prosecution had yet arrived. It was resolved to call on the medicine-contractors to exchange the condemned drugs.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Poisoning.

The 2-year-old son of an Airdrie gas-stoker died in the Children's Hospital, Garnet Hill, Glasgow, on July 13, from the effects of poisoning. The father had taken home a bottle of poisonous liquid for cleaning brass, a portion of which the child accidentally drank.

Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club.

The sixth and final round of the hole and hole competition for the Connell Smith putter was played over the Braids on Friday, July 11, by Messrs. A. F. Dawson and James Stott, the latter winning by three up and two to go. This competition has been in progress since the beginning of April, forty members taking part. The winner becomes the holder of the putter for the year and receives the gill pendant, while the runner-up gets 1 doz. balls.

B.P.C. Local Committee.

A meeting was held in Dundee on July 16, Mr. Chas. Kerr presiding. The Secretary (Mr. Wm. Cummings) said that according to present appearances the Conference to be held in August would be one of the most representative ever held. Bailie Doig suggested that in order to allow all local chemists to be present on Thursday, August 14, a recommendation should be issued to close their shops the greater part of that day, and that it should be so advertised in the newspapers. Mr. Kerr said that seeing the first photograph of the Conference was taken at Dundee in 1867, it had occurred to him that they should try to collect all photographs taken since then, and have them on exhibition in the College. It was agreed to write to the several Secretaries on the subject. A plan of the Public Hall at Comrie as arranged for the luncheon was submitted to the meeting and approved of. Mr. James Russell, Secretary of the Ladies' Committee, said their arrangements were not complete yet, but they hoped to arrange for drives on the forenoons of Tuesday and Wednesday. Mr. A. B. Anderson and Mr. James Russell, Dundee, and Mr. James Jack, Arbroath, were appointed delegates of the Forfarshire Chemists' Association to the Federation meeting.

Not the Chemist's Furniture.

Sheriff Gillespie has issued judgment in an action raised in Dunfermline Sheriff Court by James Anderson, retired butcher, Cowdenbeath, and his wife, against David Dryburgh,

chemist and druggist, High Street, Cowdenbeath. Pursuers sued for the delivery of certain articles of furniture, failing which they asked payment of a sum of 100*l.* as the value of the articles. They stated that the defender was married to a daughter of theirs several years ago, and that after the marriage he and his wife resided in a house belonging to James Anderson, and previously occupied by him and his wife. On vacating the house a number of articles of furniture were left temporarily with defender, they themselves not having use or sufficient accommodation for them. The balance of the articles was given on loan to the defender and his wife (now deceased). The defender denied that the articles belonged to the pursuers, but the Sheriff found against him and ordered them to be restored within seven days.

Glasgow Notes.

"Extract of ivy" is the latest thing locally in rat-poisons. It is recommended as death to rats and mice, while non-poisonous to higher mammals.

The results for Glasgow at the recent Minor examinations in Edinburgh are: Candidates, 31; passes, 15, or 48·38 per cent. That is a little better than the general percentage.

In this high-pressure age it is refreshing to hear that a suburban chemist, who runs his pharmacy single-handed, occasionally locks his door and goes off for a constitutional on a fine day.

Glasgow chemists are expressing lively appreciation of Mr. Geo. J. Seabury's call to arms in last week's *C. & D.* In view of his approaching visit and the present situation many of them are diligently conning "Shall pharmacists become tradesmen?"

Mr. Sheny, of the Municipal Botanic Gardens, is the author of a recently published "Guide" to the gardens, which is a model of concise and luminous exposition. It is at once practical and popular, and will prove an invaluable aid to students of botany using the gardens.

A correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald*, writing as another "unbiased observer" of the St. Kilda ceremony, commends the manner in which Dr. C. F. Forshaw conveyed the royal message to the St. Kildans, who, he says, "were grateful, and appreciated the kindly message and simple gift from their King and Queen."

A city chemist, with a hobby for pharmacology, has conceived the idea of investigating the active principles of plants which are reputed traditionally to be animal poisons. If he can arrange with the holder of a vivisection-licence, he will make a beginning with preparations of great leopard's bane (*Doronicum pardalianches*), which is found on the banks of the Clyde above Glasgow.

The newspaper which published the articles on ether-drinking now reports an interview with "a well-known Glasgow chemist," who, while denying that ether-drinking is prevalent, affirms that methylated-spirit drinking and the morphine and cocaine habits are on the increase. The accuracy of this "chemist's" knowledge may be gauged by the fact that he states that the "naphtha" which is added to the spirit to render it undrinkable is quite useless for the purpose, and that a large trade is done in hypodermic tabloids of morphine. His other statements are so villainously slipshod or stale that they prompt one to repeat Charles Lamb's experiment by demanding to feel this "chemist's" bumps.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent)

THE PHARMACISTS' OATH.—According to a curious old law dating from the first Republic, French pharmacists are required to take oath before the Prefect of their department to exercise their profession "with probity and fidelity." As a matter of fact this law is generally overlooked or ignored, but every now and then attention is drawn to it. Thus the syndicate of pharmacists of Clermont Ferrand and district remembered recently that most of its members had not taken

the oath. The Prefect was petitioned for an audience, which was duly granted, and the pharmacists were sworn in with becoming solemnity. The syndicate profited by the opportunity to further petition the Prefect to supply the Inspectors of Pharmacies with motor-cars for their annual visits, the object being to enable the Inspectors to move about rapidly, and thus prevent pharmacists from giving a friendly warning of the visit to their friends in the trade, which often, it is said, renders the visit ineffectual. The Prefect was also asked to take measures to prevent trading by unqualified men under cover of a borrowed diploma (*Prête Nom*).

OLD MORTARS.—Pharmacists running over to Paris this holiday season, and looking in at the Louvre Museum, should spend a modest franc in visiting the Exposition of the Musée des Arts Décoratifs (Pavillon de Marsan), which will be open until August. There is on the top floor an excellent display of ancient mortars from some first-class private collections. Those familiar with the subject will readily distinguish the various types. The German form, tall and narrow, with one handle (perhaps a trifle suggestive of the pot-house pewter), often quite plain, sometimes embossed with figures of saints. One of the finest here bears the image of the Virgin, also the name, "Ludwig Eandorff," and further inscription, now illegible. Then there are the French or Italian Renaissance type, shallower and wider, with its two handles or knobs richly adorned with scroll-work or foliage, frequently bearing the date of casting and name of maker. The Fleur de Lys and other ornaments, even dancing figures and coats-of-arms, appear on some specimens. A few are extremely small, some hardly bigger than a coffee-cup, and most of them date from the seventeenth century. A curious Venetian specimen has two ring-handles. There are some thirty in all, mixed with other specimens of metal-work.

CUSTOM AND OCTROI HOUSE DIFFICULTIES.—British firms who export goods to Paris know from experience that in spite of every care and precaution in making their declarations for the Customs, fines are occasionally inflicted in an unexpected and arbitrary manner. This occurs not only at the Customs, but also at the Paris Octroi (Inland Revenue). Of late two or three well-known export firms of manufacturing perfumers have had considerable trouble with the Octroi at the Northern station here, where delivery is taken of most of the goods coming from England. They have been surprised to find themselves mulcted in fines at the Octroi for false declaration of contents of comparatively small consignments of perfumery—*e.g.*, two or three gross of bottles. The method followed by the Octroi is to test the contents of one or two bottles, and if they are not found to tally with the declaration, a fine is inflicted forthwith, and there is no redress once the goods have been removed. Naturally the authorities are quite justified in making their tests, but a system appears to exist by which the inspectors get a percentage of all the fines, though they should not ignore the well-known fact that it is impossible to obtain bottles of absolutely uniform size, and that while one bottle may be in excess of the declared measure, the contents of, say, half-a-dozen bottles would give an exact average. The best way to meet such a case seems to be to give instructions that if a fine is unduly inflicted the goods are to be left for examination by experts. The matter is, however, being examined into in Paris at present, and it is hoped to come to a proper understanding with the Director of the Octroi. A curious point is that at least one of the firms in question has been sending the same class of goods to Paris for a great many years, and has never had any trouble before. The carriers who had charge of the goods attribute the fine to excess of zeal on the part of an Inland Revenue *employé* anxious to distinguish himself.

RIVAL ASSOCIATIONS.—It is rumoured that the General Association of Paris Students, known in the Latin Quarter as the "A," is doomed to disappear. This Association was organised some seventeen years ago, and has done much useful work in uniting the students of Paris. Scientific celebrities such as Chevreul and Pasteur have been amongst its honorary presidents, and the President of the Republic rarely fails to make his appearance at its annual ball. The first little rift within the lute was the formation, in 1896, of the Amical Association of Pharmacy Students, who began in a modest way in some premises in the Boulevard St.-Michel,

near the Paris School of Pharmacy. This Association became extremely popular, and the *potards* (pharmacy students), with very few exceptions, left the General Association to join the "Amical." This happened at a moment when the parent Society could ill spare several hundred supporters, and was a severe blow. The latest news is that the medical students have decided to follow the lead of their colleagues in pharmacy, and to form themselves into a separate society; and the fact that they are invited to hold their preliminary meetings on the premises of the Pharmacy Association seems to emphasise the separation into two camps. Should this scheme succeed, the students of sciences and letters of the Sorbonne and the School of Law can hardly maintain alone the large premises occupied by the General Association of Students. It is highly probable that they would follow the initiative of the pharmacy students, and thus each faculty would have its separate Association. Should this take place, a central committee would probably be formed, composed of medicos, *potards*, embryo lawyers, and scientists, who would hold meetings from time to time when any important measure or function connected with the University of Paris was contemplated.

THE IDEAL PHARMACIST.—Professor Dupuy, an eminent and much respected professor of the Toulouse Mixed Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy, has delivered a lecture to his students on the duties of a pharmacist. His discourses are usually worth listening to. The "professional code" of the pharmacist, he said, embraces legal, moral, professional, and social duties. He summarised the French pharmacist's legal obligations as follows: Only to supply compound medicines upon a doctor's prescription; to prepare medicaments according to the Codex; to sell only medical drugs, and to keep them in the pharmacy; to duly register his apprentices; to keep his pharmacy in good order and his drugs pure; not to sell secret remedies; to respect the professional secret; to avoid abetting abortion; to observe the poison laws; and to remember that pharmacists are responsible for all mishaps caused by the ignorance or negligence of their assistants and apprentices. The moral duties might be summed up in the three words "Intelligence, Exactitude, and Order." Intelligence includes book-learning and science on the one hand, and skilful manipulation on the other. Exactitude avoids alike inaccuracy, substitution, and negligent preparation. Order will prevent awkward, and possibly fatal, errors. A pharmacist's professional duty (outside his laboratory, where he analyses purchases and prepares his official remedies according to the Codex) is the dispensing of prescriptions. Constant and all-absorbing attention, strict punctuality, mathematical precision, a judicious choice of *modus faciendi*, excipients, and vessels, a special knowledge of up-to-date posology are all necessary for this work. Add an ardent zeal and quiet decision to stimulate and control his assistants and apprentices; a strict and intelligent economy, great circumspection in giving advice, a rigorous discretion in all things, and scrupulous exactness in dispensing prescriptions, and you have Professor Dupuy's ideal pharmacist. One might say that he expects a good deal, but then a high ideal is an excellent standard to constantly work up to. The true criterion of a pharmacist's talents and integrity, says Professor Dupuy, is his dispensing of prescriptions. The Professor dwells especially on the ever delicate question of a (real or supposed) clerical error. It is evidently his duty never to alter by one jot or tittle the MS. In cases of doubt the doctor should be consulted. The pharmacist is not to servilely follow, but to intelligently interpret the document. The prescription should nevertheless be copied in a book very exactly as a safeguard. If any point (*e.g.*, the excipient) has been left to the pharmacist's own judgment, it should be added in parentheses at the end of his copy of the prescription. And so the professor proceeded to mention the various little details about dispensing which no pharmacist worth his salt ever omits to carry out.

A FATAL EXPERIMENT.—A Reuter's telegram from Constantinople states that the verdict of the Coroner's inquest upon the death of Lieut. Bagge, of H.M. cruiser *Scout*, whose body was found near Beikos, declared that deceased came by his death presumably through an overdose of cocaine, taken experimentally.

Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

BLACK DOES NOT INCLUDE WHITE.

In the Chancery Division of the High Court, Dublin, on July 10, an injunction was obtained by Messrs. A. A. Watt & Co., Derry, against Isabella Lynch for supplying mineral waters in bottles bearing plaintiffs' name. Defendant pleaded that by an agreement made between the Bottle Exchange and the Licensed Vintners' Association she was allowed to use black bottles without interference. Witnesses expressed the opinion that the brown or white stone bottles used by defendant came within the meaning of the clause in the agreement. The plaintiffs' counsel argued that the agreement was never intended to apply to white bottles, and moreover did not refer to wholesale dealers like defendant. The Master of the Rolls, in giving judgment, said before he could hold that "black" bottles included white bottles there must be very strong evidence of trade usage, and he held that the "black" bottles in the agreement do not include either stone jars or white bottles. The defendant agreed to take the ruling on the application as the trial of the action, and judgment was accordingly entered for the plaintiffs, with costs.

HORLICK v. LLOYD & Co.

In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on Friday, July 11, Mr. Justice Buckley had before him a motion by plaintiffs in this action, by which they sought to restrain the defendants, who carry on business at Leicester, for an alleged passing off of goods not of the plaintiffs' manufacture as and for the plaintiffs. Mr. Fletcher Moulton, K.C., and Mr. Ashton Cross (instructed by Messrs. Alpe & Wood) appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Buckmaster, K.C., and Mr. Frost (instructed by Messrs. Dale, Newman & Hood, agents for Messrs. J. & H. Harris, of Leicester) appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Moulton pointed out that there was a substantial question to be tried. He had agreed with counsel for the defendants that the best way to have the question decided would be to let the matter go to the trial of the action. All he asked, therefore, upon the motion was that there should be no order except that the costs should be costs in the cause.

Mr. Buckmaster said he quite agreed that that was the best course to adopt.

Mr. Justice Buckley accordingly made no order upon the motion except that the costs should be costs in the cause.



The above illustration shows the two articles which are in dispute; the bottle is one of Horlick's well-known food, and the tin is the article which Messrs. T. Howard Lloyd & Co. put on the market.

Pharmacy Act (Ireland).

A DOCTOR FINED.

At the Miltown Malbay (co. Clare) Petty Sessions on July 10, Dr. Michael O'Brien was prosecuted at the suit of Sergeant Mowney, R.I.C., for supplying carbolic acid in a bottle not duly labelled with defendant's name and address. Constable Comerford, R.I.C., also summoned the same doctor for supplying arsenic to him in a like manner; and, further, with not entering the sale of the arsenic in a book, stating the name of the poison, the address of the purchaser, and the purpose for which it was required. The doctor's defence was that, being a medical practitioner, he was exempt from the requirements of the statute. The Bench imposed a fine of 5/- in each case—15/- in all—with costs. Dr. O'Brien gave notice of appeal.

Dentists Act.

THE TEMPLAR MALINS CASE.

THE second summons against Templar E. Malins, chemist and druggist, Woodville Road, Cardiff, for having unlawfully used a description in connection with his branch in Queen Street, implying that he was a person specially qualified to practise dentistry, was down for hearing before the Cardiff Stipendiary (Mr. T. W. Lewis) on July 11, after two previous adjournments. On the case being called, Mr. George David, who appeared to prosecute on behalf of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Dental Association, said he had received a letter from Mr. E. W. Pocock, solicitor to the defendant, intimating that it was not his intention to dispute the decision of the Stipendiary in the first case, or to proceed with the appeal. In these circumstances he (Mr. David) begged to be allowed to withdraw the summons, and this was acceded to.

Merchandise-marks Act.

RED CROSS POWDERS.

ELIZABETH ATKINS, a Birmingham grocer, was summoned at the Police Court on July 15 for selling packets of headache and neuralgia powder to which a false trade description was applied. An agent for the "Red Cross" powder purchased at the defendant's shop a powder which purported to be a "Red Cross" powder, but which was really another powder the packet of which bore the mark of a small red cross. The proprietor of this powder, it was mentioned, had recently been fined for infringing the "Red Cross" trade-mark. A fine of 20s. and costs was imposed.

AÉRATED-WATER BOTTLES.

AT the Dundalk (co. Louth) Petty Sessions on July 11, three Dundalk aërated-water manufacturers were prosecuted by the Belfast Bottle Exchange for having in their possession waters in bottles bearing the names of members of the Exchange. The defendants elected to be tried by indictment. Mr. Dickie, solicitor for the defendants, said the prosecution was a vindictive one, because one of the defendants refused to pay 5/- a year to the Bottle Exchange. He also contended that the printed label on the bottles sufficiently identified the article. The Bench sent the case forward for trial.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

"GREGORY'S MIXTURE."

AT the Edinburgh Police Court on July 11, Robert McLaren, chemist and druggist, 35 Bread Street, Edinburgh, was summoned for selling "Gregory's mixture" 10 per cent. deficient in magnesia. William Telfer, inspector, spoke to purchasing the "Gregory's mixture" at the respondent's shop. He first asked for fourpennyworth, but as he thought it was going to be too little he got the amount doubled, the price being 6/- per oz. When witness informed the respondent who he was, Mr. McLaren turned to a boy who was standing at the back and remarked, "I pity you if this is not right," witness taking that to mean that the mixture had been made up in the shop. The sample was sent to the city analyst, Mr. Falconer King, whose certificate stated that the mixture contained 55 2/ per cent. of magnesia and 44 8/ per cent. of

rhubarb and ginger, and was manifestly deficient in magnesia to the extent of at least 10 per cent. Dr. Williamson, chief sanitary inspector, said that according to the British Pharmacopœia there was too little magnesia, and therefore too much rhubarb or ginger in the mixture. "Gregory's mixture" was a purgative of well-known strength, and, the quantity of magnesia being small, the griping qualities of the mixture would be increased, the magnesia having a modifying effect on the rhubarb. Cross-examined: "Gregory's mixture" was not mentioned in the British Pharmacopœia, but it was there under another name. For the defence (which was organised by the Chemists' Defence Association) Mr. McLaren explained that his remark to the boy in the shop referred to the probability of his having to appear in court if the mixture was wrong. The ingredients were of the very best quality, but in the mixing it was impossible to avoid losing a little of the magnesia as it was so light. The ingredients were put through a hair sieve by rubbing with the hand. Of the three ingredients the magnesia was much the cheapest, and the loss of 10 per cent. would have no effect whatever on the medical qualities of the mixture. Dr. John Orr said the sample in question was perfectly harmless. As a laxative it would not be a bit inferior. Mr. John Hunter, Mid-Lothian county analyst, said there might be a loss of from 5 to 7 per cent. of magnesia in the compounding, but the method of the respondent of mixing in a sieve was much superior in the way of avoiding such loss to mixing in a mortar. Witness stated that "Gregory's mixture" was frequently made up of different proportions: there was no standard. Without calling upon counsel, Sheriff Henderson found the respondent not guilty.

SYRUP OF VIOLETS.

AT Rochdale County Police Court on July 9, the Smithy Bridge Co-operative Society (Limited) was summoned for selling a quantity of syrup of violets not of the nature, quality, and substance demanded by the purchaser. Mr. Wilson who prosecuted on behalf of the Lancashire County Council, stated that 8 oz. of "syrup of violets" had been purchased from defendants, which the county analyst certified to be syrup coloured with violet aniline dye. Syrup of violets ought to be made by putting violet-flowers in boiling water, and then, after straining, adding sugar. Syrup of violets was used very extensively—principally by working people—as a laxative for infants. If the concoction was sold to people to give to their children as a medicine it might be attended by injurious results. Mr. Hudson, for the defence, suggested that the county analyst's certificate was not good in law on account of insufficient details. The prosecution had laid great stress on the large sale of this article, but witnesses would be called to prove that the sale was diminishing, and that now there was very little of the syrup sold.

Mr. Simpson, manager for the Co-operative Sundries Society, deposed that syrup of violets was an almost obsolete article, and that only the smaller of the co-operative societies sold it. Witness's society had sent a letter to the defendants guaranteeing the article to be syrup of violets. There was no standard for the article—anybody could make it as he liked. The secretary of the Smithy Bridge Co-operative Society also deposed that there was very little sale for syrup of violets. Thomas Webster (69), chemist to the Co-operative Sundries Society, stated that the society's syrup of violets was made by dissolving 10 lbs. of sugar in 5 lbs. of water, and then adding 1 dr. of essence of violets and 1 gr. of aniline colouring. Witness had no qualification as a chemist, and did not understand analysis. He would not suggest that the article the society sold was either good or harmful. After a short consultation the Magistrates dismissed the case.

MILK OF SULPHUR.

AT the Kensington Petty Sessions on Tuesday, July 15, before the Rev. C. Darby Reade (Chairman) and other magistrates, the case against Messrs. Lewis & Burrows (Limited) in regard to milk of sulphur was resumed. At the previous hearing (see *C. & D.*, July 12, page 59) defendants' managing director had objected that the summons had not been served (as the Act required) at the registered office of the company, but at the branch, and the case was adjourned to consider this. Mr. F. Whitwham, on behalf of the Borough Council,

now said that he was instructed to withdraw the summons, which the Bench allowed. The defendants' managing director asked for his expenses, but the Bench declined.

County Court Cases

CLAIM FOR WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

AT Lancaster County Court on July 11, before Judge Coventry, George Wetherall Wilson, chemist's assistant, claimed 8*l.* 15*s.* damages for wrongful dismissal from Thomas Waddington, patent-medicine vendor, Regent Road, Morecambe. It was urged for the plaintiff that he was a young man of unblemished character, and had never had a breath of suspicion cast upon his honesty till June 14. On that day Mr. and Mrs. Waddington went out, and while they were gone plaintiff, who was in charge of the shop, was very busy, and the automatic till overran the registering-paper. Plaintiff continued to put the cash into the till, but it did not register. As soon as the opportunity presented itself he got a sheet of paper and entered as many items as he could remember. Next morning nothing was said to him, but in the afternoon defendant called him into his dining-room and accused him of robbing him by not accounting for sales. He mentioned certain articles—"chimney-cleaners" and sulphur tablets—which had been sold but not mentioned on the till-roll. Plaintiff showed that in the first instance they were included in "goods, 3*s.* 6*d.*" but explained that the other things were sold between the time of the till-roll being finished and his getting another piece of paper. Defendant replied, "Never mind; you have been robbing me, and if you do not find me 10*l.* and leave the town on Monday I will have you arrested." Plaintiff said he was innocent, and defendant went off for a policeman, but returned without one. Plaintiff left, as requested, but had written to defendant asking him to re-consider his conduct, and put him right, because the allegations would be ruinous. Plaintiff gave evidence confirming this, but in cross-examination admitted that rather than his father should hear of the allegations he would have paid the 10*l.* as soon as he got into another situation. That was when he was threatened with arrest. Defendant's wife used to take money from the till for household purposes. He asked the defendant to count the money in the till, and see whether it tallied with the papers, but he refused. His wages were 35*s.* per week. Judge Coventry (interposing) said according to the evidence the plaintiff had practically admitted to the defendant that he had taken money, and the defendant would have no alternative but to dismiss him. When he was threatened with arrest, he should have said, "All right, lock me up." Then plaintiff would have had a remedy; but the statement he made respecting his father justified the defendant in dismissing him. The Judge found that the 35*s.* paid into court was sufficient, and gave a verdict for the defendant, with costs for four witnesses.

Bankruptcy Reports.

Re W. L. FEWSTER, Dewsbury, Chemist and Druggist.—The Official Receiver of the Batley Bankruptcy Court announces that the assets in this estate have only realised sufficient to pay to the unsecured creditors a first and final dividend of 1*s.* 6*½ d.* in the pound.

Re THOMAS MOSCROP PENNINGTON, Houghton Street, late 20 Agar Street, Bury, Lancs, Chemist's Assistant, late Herbalist.—The statement of accounts herein filed shows liabilities amounting to 154*l.* 10*s.*, and assets estimated at 10*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* The following are creditors:—

	£ s. d.
Hayle, Samuel, Bury	... ... 52 10 0
Potter & Clarke, London	... ... 10 6 8
Woolley, J., Sons & Co. (Limited), Manchester	... ... 29 0 0

Re W. C. C. and JAMES PARK and J. J. MACFADYEN, who carried on business as West India merchants, at 24 Lime Street, E.C., under the style of Park, Macfadyen & Co., and also at New York as Park, Son & Co., and at Kingston, Jamaica, in the name of Turnbull & Co.—A sitting for public examination was held at the London Bankruptcy Court on July 11. Proofs of debt have been

lodged against the estate for sums amounting to 97,756*l.* (Mr. E. S. Grey, Official Receiver, stated that he had sent out a representative to Jamaica to report upon the assets there. The report had not yet been received, and accordingly a statement of affairs could not be prepared owing to the absence of the necessary information. In the circumstances the examination was adjourned until October 31.

Re WILLIAM LOWSON LOTEN, Mytougate, Hull, Chemist.

At the Hull Bankruptcy Court on July 14, before Mr. Registrar Rollitt, debtor, who was formerly a member of the Hull Town Council, and of the Hull Board of Guardians, appeared for his adjourned public examination. Addressing the Registrar, Mr. A. S. Maples (the Official Receiver) said there were a number of items entered in the accounts for which no vouchers were produced. He had asked the debtor to call upon him as the rules prescribed, but he had not done so, and that morning he had sent round for his attendance, but he had not appeared. Through the courtesy of Mr. Williamson, who appeared for the debtor, he (Mr. Maples) had received a note saying that he had to be in the court that afternoon and could not walk to his office. That was only one of a series of impertinences with which the debtor had treated the Court. When the debtor went into the box to be examined with respect to several of the accounts, he admitted that he had some vouchers, but they were not by him. The Official Receiver: You were ordered to prepare a specific account upon specific lines, and you have not done so. Mr. Maples then went on to say that he should have to apply to the Court for an order to commit the debtor for contempt in not having complied with the terms of the order. The Registrar remarked that it was a very drastic measure, to which the Official Receiver replied, "It is, but I think the debtor has had every leniency shown to him." Mr. Williamson said that the debtor had been ill for a considerable time. Speaking to the debtor, the Registrar said: "I do not like ultimatums, and I do not care for drastic remedies, but this case will have to be met, and when I say that, I think you know what I mean. (To the Official Receiver) Will you take an adjournment?" Mr. Maples: Yes; on the understanding that the account is prepared properly, and vouchers for all the items are included. The Registrar then read from the account, "Attending race-meetings, 100 guineas." Mr. Maples remarked that it was singular the debtor could attend race-meetings although he suffered so severely as to undergo painful operations, and could not attend his office or the Court properly. The debtor denied having attended a race-meeting for many months. In ordering an adjournment to the next court, the Registrar told the debtor that he would have to attend at the office of the Official Receiver. The time had come when things should have attention, and he was sure he could do it. The Debtor: I will do my best, your Honour.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Partington, J., and Lingford, J. C., under the style of Partington & Lingford, St. Anne's-on-the-Sea, dental surgeons.

Gill, F., and Bibbey, W., under the style of Gill & Bibbey, Nottingham, drapers, &c.

Soulby, C. E., and Miller, A., under the style of Soulby & Miller, Great Grimsby, physicians, surgeons, accouchers, and apothecaries.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATION.

Fletcher, Ellen (trading as J. Fletcher), Southsea, mineral-water manufacturer (wife of Robert Batten Fletcher, trading separately and apart from her husband).

New Companies & Company News.

EXCELSIOR WASHING-SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a soap boiler, manufacturer, and dealer, carried on by M. Boudard at 266 Alfred Street, Central, Nottingham. Registered without articles of Association. Registered office, 266 Alfred Street, Central, Nottingham.

PETOL (LIMITED).—Capital 12,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of manufacturers of bye-products of peat, &c., carried on at Holme, near Peterborough, and at Cambridge; by

A. C. Kennedy, and to carry on the same and the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, miners, colliery owners, &c. No initial public issue. A. C. Kennedy is permanent governing director.

GEORGE HULL (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with Ann M. Winby, and to carry on the general business of oil and colour men, varnish manufacturers, chemists, druggists, refiners, importers and exporters of and dealers in salts, oils, cements, paints, drugs, dyes, pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, industrial, and other preparations and compounds, dealers in proprietary articles, &c. No initial public issue. A. E. Winby is the first director, with power to appoint a first governing director. Qualification of governing director, 500 shares; of ordinary director, 100 shares. Remuneration as fixed by the company.

KENT'S PHARMACY COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist and druggist carried on at 226 Blackfriars Road, S.E., and to carry on the business of chemists and druggists generally. The first subscribers are: J. Biden, 226 Blackfriars Road, S.E., stationer; G. Bell, 130 Tooley Street, S.E., registered chemist; E. S. Lester, 192 Pelham Street, Mile End, shipping clerk; T. H. Lester, 192 Pelham Street, Mile End, chemist's assistant; Mrs. E. Lester, 226 Blackfriars Road, S.E.; S. G. H. Lester, 226 Blackfriars Road, S.E.; and W. T. Lester, 8 Mead Road, Uxbridge, oil and colour man. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association.

BOOTH & OPENSHAW (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with G. G. Mackay and J. W. W. Openshaw, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, manufacturers of and dealers in proprietary articles, manufacturers of photographic, surgical, and scientific apparatus and materials, &c. The first subscribers are J. W. W. Openshaw, 30 Holland Street, Blackburn, chemist; J. M. Openshaw, 4 Sheer Brow, Blackburn, wholesale druggist; Margaret H. Openshaw, 30 Holland Street, Blackburn, tutor; G. G. Mackay, 6 Gradwell Street, Liverpool, oil merchant; H. Davies, 64 David Street, Liverpool, cashier; T. W. McLean, 28 Church Road, Stanley, Liverpool, bookkeeper; and H. Latham, 184 Park Road, Liverpool, bookkeeper. No initial public issue. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than six; the first are G. G. Mackay (chairman) and J. W. W. Openshaw. Registered office, 7 Darwen Street, Blackburn.

BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY (LIMITED).—Capital 25,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (10,000 first-class cumulative preference, 5,000 second-class cumulative preference, and 10,000 ordinary). Objects: To take over the business of manufacturers of and dealers in surgical instruments, dealers in vulcanite, ebonite, and indiarubber, dealers in metal and other goods usually sold by surgical-instrument manufacturers and dealers, manufacturers of and dealers in stylographic, nibbed, and other fountain-pens, makers of gold, silver, and other metal pens, druggists' sundriesmen, &c., carried on at 91-2 Great Saffron Hill, London, as "Burge, Warren & Ridgley," and to adopt an agreement between W. B. Warren, H. Ridgley, C. E. Warren, and A. V. Warren, of the one part, and J. T. Dorner, of the other part. The first subscribers are: W. B. Warren, 91-2 Great Saffron Hill, London, surgical-instrument maker; H. Ridgley, 91-2 Great Saffron Hill, London, surgical-instrument maker; C. E. Warren, 91-2 Great Saffron Hill, London, surgical-instrument maker; A. V. Warren, 91-2 Great Saffron Hill, London, surgical-instrument maker; Mrs. K. Warren, 73 St. George's Avenue, N.; J. F. Dorner, 91-2 Great Saffron Hill, E.C., clerk; and T. H. Bird, 44 Lucey Road, Highbury, traveller. Minimum cash subscription, 1,500 first-class preference shares. W. B. Warren, H. Ridgley, C. E. Warren, and A. V. Warren are permanent directors and managers. Registered office, 91-2 Great Saffron Hill, St. Andrews, Holborn.

PAGE WOODCOCK (LIMITED).—We understand that the qualification of directors of this company is 100 shares, and that Mr. Page H. Woodcock, the vendor, is one of the first directors.

HENRY LAMPLough (LIMITED).—The ordinary meeting of this company was held on July 16, at Cannon Street Hotel. The proceedings, however, were stated to be private, and reporters were not admitted.

The "DJAGAGIRI" CINCHONA COMPANY, of Java, have declared a dividend of 12 per cent. for 1901, the net profit being 33,533*l.* (about 2,800*l.*). The retiring director, Mr. J. R. de Jong, was unanimously re-elected.

DURANT & CO. (LIMITED) (manufacturers of "Dylissia" preparations) have "passed an extraordinary resolution to the effect that the company be wound up voluntarily"; and Mr. A. Dangerfield, 56 Cannon Street, E.C., has been appointed liquidator.

WHITE & PIKE (LIMITED).—On the application of Mr. W. N. Fisher, as receiver, the High Court has made an order for the payment of a first dividend to the debenture-holders of 10s. in the pound. The company carried on business as medical-label printers at Moor Street, Birmingham.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on Tuesday, July 15, Mr. Justice Buckley, sitting for the disposal of companies' winding-up business, had before him a petition by R. Bagster for the winding-up of the Photographic Association. It was stated that the creditor had been settled with. By consent the petition was dismissed.

S. HOFFNUNG & Co. (1902) (LIMITED).—The prospectus of this company of Australian merchants, shippers, and importers has been issued, offering 46,667 5*l.* participating preference shares, and 23,333 of the total issue (70,000 5*l.* shares) will be allotted to the vendor company as part of the purchase-price, and the directors and their friends have applied for 21,667 additional participating preference shares, being part of the 46,667 now offered. The business has been established fifty years, and the certificate of a firm of chartered accountants shows that the profits for the half-year ended December 31, 1901, before charging directors' remuneration, interest on mortgage, &c., were 34,793*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY (LIMITED).—The prospectus of this company (particulars of which will be found in our advertisement pages) states that the average annual profits of the business during the past four years, after charging remuneration to partners for management and providing for bad debts, &c., have been 1,202*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* An issue of 5,000 first-class 1*l.* cumulative preference 6-per-cent. shares is being made to the public. The vendors will act as permanent managers and directors, and propose to retain the whole of the second-class preference shares (5,000*l.*) and the whole of the ordinary shares (10,000*l.*) as part of the purchase-money to be paid to them by the company. Prospectuses and application-forms may be had from the Secretary, 91 and 92 Great Saffron Hill, E.C.

SCOTTISH CYANIDE COMPANY (LIMITED).—The sixth annual general meeting of shareholders was held in Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh, on July 15—Mr. William Sanderson (Leith), the chairman, presiding. The directors' report stated that the works had remained closed throughout the year, owing to the continuation of the war in South Africa and the consequently restricted demand for cyanide. During the last three months a series of experiments had been carried out with a view to improving upon the results hitherto obtained. In these experiments the style of furnace was greatly simplified, and the results had been extremely favourable. The directors believed that the turning-point in the company's affairs had been reached, but the funds at disposal were exhausted, and if the company was to go on it would be necessary to provide 15,000*l.* to 20,000*l.* as working capital. It was suggested that 20,000*l.* should be raised on debentures. The report was adopted unanimously, and several gentlemen, including Councillor Mackenzie and Dr. Readman (who offered to subscribe to the extent of 5,000*l.* or 6,000*l.*), strongly urged the desirableness of the necessary capital being obtained.

J. LLEWELLYN & Co. (LIMITED) of Shanghai.—The thirteenth annual meeting of the shareholders in this company of wholesale druggists was held at the offices last month, Mr. Alex. MacLeod presiding. The Chairman said the directors regretted that the result of the year's working was not more satisfactory, but they still had a balance of £5,477 to the credit of profit-and-loss account. They would remember that last year they had a dependency of £6,689, which was a claim they were bringing against the Chinese Government for the destruction of their property in Tientsin and Pekin. Six thousand dollars had been awarded them, leaving a balance of £689, which they had to write off. Out of the amount at credit of profit-and-loss account the directors propose to recommend a dividend of 4 per cent., which would absorb £4,800, and carry forward a balance of £647. Mr. Limby criticised the report a good deal, and said the company required new plant to carry on its business. The report and the dividend were then passed, the latter after an amendment that it would be better to use the money to

wipe off the overdraft at the bank had been proposed by Mr. Oiesen, but withdrawn. Mr. Alex MacLeod was re-elected a director, and Mr. D. Hay auditor for the ensuing year.

A. S. WATSON & Co. (LIMITED), Hong-Kong.—The seventeenth annual meeting was held at the offices in Hong-Kong last month, Mr. Herbert Buck presiding. The Chairman said it would be noticed that the totals of their stock-in-trade had increased by £149,484. The increase had been a general one, and was spread over Hong-Kong and all their branches. The profits had naturally been lessened to a certain extent by the fall in sterling exchange, and this reduction could not be altogether compensated for by raising prices, which in many cases it was inexpedient to do. The fall in exchange also added to their working expenses considerably where these were on a sterling basis. They hoped to make up for these exchange losses by doing a larger business, and so far the returns this year showed a satisfactory increase over those for the corresponding period of 1901. At the last annual meeting it was mentioned that the necessity for an increase in the company's capital had been obviated for the time being owing to sales of property having taken place, yielding a good profit over book-values. This condition of affairs still held good, but it required much oversight and care to keep the necessary purchases within the purchasing-power of the business with the existing capital, and as trade expands it will not be possible to do so. There were no questions, and, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. George, the report and statement of accounts (see *C. & D.*, June 28, page 1000) as presented were adopted.

MAGOR (LIMITED).—The report for 1901 shows a net profit of 79*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, and the directors, while regretting this result, state that they are unable to see any reasonable probability of an improvement in the future. The total deficiency is now 6,059*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* Having regard to the past trading, it is obvious that the goodwill of the business is of little value, and the liquid assets are but small compared with the amount owing to creditors—viz., 5,052*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Moreover, the dividend on the preference shares, which were cumulative, has been in arrear for three and a half years, and any return on the ordinary shares is thus hardly to be hoped for. Subject to the approval of the shareholders, the directors have therefore accepted an offer for the sale of the business to Needhams (Limited) on the following terms: (1) 6,000*l.* in 6-per-cent. preference shares, the remainder of an issue of 20,000*l.* of Needhams, and 3,000*l.* in cash; (2) Needhams to take over the whole of the assets and liabilities of Magor, of every kind whatever, existing at the date of the confirmation of this offer, and to take over the trading and businesses of the company as from December 31, 1901; (3) the 6-per-cent. preference shares to carry dividends from January 1, 1902; (4) Needhams to pay the expenses of liquidation of Magor, including liquidator's remuneration, and of stamps, fees, and other necessary out-of-pocket expenses up to 10*l.*; (5) the purchase to be completed as soon as the necessary resolutions have been passed by the shareholders of Magor approving of this contract. The directors express the opinion that these terms are fair and reasonable, and will produce much better results than a forced sale in a voluntary liquidation would do. Needhams carry on business as wholesale, retail, and manufacturing chemists and druggists, and are at the present time proprietors of twenty-two retail shops in Huddersfield, London, Birmingham, and elsewhere. They have regularly paid the dividends on the preference shares, a dividend of 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares, and have a reserve fund of 5,000*l.*

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.—The barber remarked the sparsity of his customer's hair. "Have you ever tried our special hair-wash?" he said expectantly. "Oh, no, it wasn't that that did it," was the reply.

ATTRIBUTED TO AUSTRALIA.—A digger who had ridden into a Western Australian town to consult a doctor went to have the prescription made up.

"How much is this lot?" he asked the druggist.

"Well, let me see," was the reply. "There's seven-and-sixpence for the medicine and a shilling for the bottle." He hesitated, uncertain whether he had charged for everything.

"Oh, hurry up, boss," said the impatient miner. "Put a price on the cork, and let us know the worst."

Personalities.

MR. J. T. DOBIE, of Messrs. Strahan & Co., chemists, Salisbury, Rhodesia, is now in London on a visit for a few months.

MR. T. C. LAMB, chemist and druggist, Chatham, is mentioned as the probable Mayor of Chatham for the coming municipal year.

WHEN Viscount Kitchener reached Westminster last Saturday, he received an address of welcome from the Mayor of the City, Colonel Clifford Probyn, chemist and druggist.

MR. A. W. ASHKANAZY, M.P.S., formerly with Horrell & Goff, Dartford, sails by the s.s. *Athenie* on August 2 for South Africa. It is his intention to start business in Johannesburg (P.O. box 3,530).

AT the Victoria Hotel, Manchester, on Tuesday evening, July 15, Mr. J. Carter Bell, Salford county analyst, and Hon. Secretary of the Manchester Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, was presented with a silver tea-and-coffee service, in recognition of his past services to that body. A silver casket was also given to Mrs. Bell.

NOTWITHSTANDING the disappointment occasioned by the postponement in the first instance of the Coronation procession organised by Mr. A. H. Waddington, chemist and druggist, Bradford, the whole thing was reorganised by Mr. Waddington at short notice, and was carried through with complete success on July 14. Mr. Waddington was congratulated upon the fortunate result of his labours, and perhaps his only regret would be that pharmacy was unrepresented in the display.

MR. W. W. GREEN, of Messrs. Brookes & Green, 25 Mincing Lane, the new Councillor for the Tower Ward of the City of London, is the subject of an appreciative notice in the *City Press*. Mr. Green, who has had a wide experience in municipal work in Essex, is Chairman of the Wanstead Urban District Council and Local Board of Health. He is, perhaps, best known in the City by his efforts in connection with the improvement of the port of London, a movement in favour of which he strongly declared himself throughout the election.

MR. HENRY S. WELLCOME presided on Tuesday at a luncheon given in the Holborn Restaurant to Mr. W. H. Nicholls, on his retirement from the management of the Holborn Branch of the London City and Midland Bank. Mr. W. H. Fassett occupied the vice-chair, and Mr. J. Morgan Richards was another of the drug-trade representatives. About forty were present, and one noted financier remarked to Mr. Holden (managing-director of the bank), "There's a lot of money represented here"—in fact, it ran into eight figures. Apart from that fact, the gathering was of that pleasant and friendly character which novelists are pleased to tell us is only experienced in English market-towns, when the merchants gather together to honour the local banker. This gathering certainly honoured Mr. Nicholls and showed how well they respected him by presenting him with a double brougham, a magnificent silver candelabrum, a pearl and diamond ring (for Mrs. Nicholls), and an illuminated address. Mr. Wellcome, in presenting these to Mr. Nicholls on behalf of the committee, mentioned that the retiring manager had been thirty-eight years with the bank and had managed the branch since it was started in 1878. The appreciation in which he was held was expressed in the gifts and much more even, added Mr. Wellcome, in the flattering letters which the contributors had written. Mr. Nicholls replied in a feeling yet humorous speech, and after Mr. Holden had spoken the health of the Chairman and Committee was proposed by Mr. W. T. Lancaster, of the Prudential Insurance Company, Mr. Wellcome and Mr. Fassett (who had acted as treasurer) responding.

Birth.

FREEMAN.—On July 10, at 126 Luton Road, Chatham, the wife of Arthur A. Freeman, chemist, of a son.

Marriages.

EVANS—CHAMBERLEN.—At St. Paul's, Hammersmith, on July 1, Griffith William Evans, chemist and druggist, Hammersmith, to Florence, eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. Chamberlen, Hammersmith.

EVANS—LLOYD.—At Trinity Chapel, Aberdare, on July 9, by the Rev. R. R. Roberts, B.A., Evan Emrys Evans, chemist and druggist, Victoria Square, Aberdare, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Walter Lloyd, Gwladgarw.

MCKESSON—HENDERSON.—At Grace Church, Nyack, N.Y., on June 25, Irving McKesson, of Messrs. McKesson & Robbins, New York, to Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Henderson, of Nyack, N.Y.

REEVES—ROBERTS.—At the Congregational Church, Whitstable-on-Sea, on July 15, by the Rev. E. Austin, Frank Reeves, of Reeves Brothers, builders, to Daisy, only surviving daughter of Mr. J. Hall Roberts, chemist, Whitstable-on-Sea. [The town was decorated for the occasion with flags and bunting, and the church was filled to overflowing. Mrs. Reeves received over a hundred presents.]

TODD—LAMBERT.—On July 12, at All Saints', Kingston-on-Thames, by the Rev. A. S. W. Young, Hugh Armstrong, fourth son of the late Lieut.-Col. J. A. Todd, of the 14th Hussars and Exon of the Yeomen of the Guard, to Maud Beatrice, youngest daughter of Mr. Samuel Lambert, of Hampton Lodge, Kingston-on-Thames, and 132 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

YOUNG—MOFFAT.—At Glasgow, on July 11, William P. Young, chemist and druggist, Glasgow, to Eliza Jane, only daughter of the late Dr. F. Adair Moffat, Aberdeen.

Deaths.

BRADSHAW.—At Rugby Hospital on July 14, Mr. James Ernest Bradshaw, chemist and druggist, formerly of Adlington, Lancashire. Mr. Bradford died from injuries sustained through throwing himself from a third-storey window in circumstances stated in our issue of July 12, page 37. He had been studying hard in Loudon to qualify for a post as doctor in South Africa, and to this is attributed his temporary mental derangement.

COWAP.—At Tarporley, on June 27, Mr. Samuel Evan Cowap, chemist and druggist. Aged 49.

ROBERTS.—At Towyn, Merionethshire, on June 25, Mr. Robert Jones Roberts, chemist and druggist. Aged 58.

ROBSON.—At Sunderland, on July 2, Mr. Richard Greenwell Robson, chemist and druggist. Aged 32.

THOMPSON.—At Radstock, Somerset, on July 1, Mr. John Thompson, chemist and druggist. Aged 74.

Recent Wills.

HALLIWELL.—Letters of administration to the estate of the late Mr. Joseph Halliwell, chemist and druggist, Doncaster, who died on August 25, 1901, have been granted to his widow, Mrs. Hannah Maria Halliwell, by whom the estate was valued at 108*l.* 10*s.*

LAW.—The will of the late Mr. James Law, chemist and druggist and mineral-water manufacturer, Laurel Bank, Preston New Road, Blackburn, who died on June 6, has been proved by his widow, Mrs. Ann Law, and Mr. William Henry Law, plumber, by whom the personal estate was valued at 250*l.*

MARSH.—The will (with one codicil) of Mr. John Hoskins Marsh, chemist and druggist (of Messrs. Steele & Marsh), 6 Milsom Street, Bath, who died on March 10, has been proved at the district registry at Bristol by his executors, Mr. William Marsh, 11 The Crescent, Bedford, schoolmaster, son of the deceased, and Mr. John Mannett Ealand, 4 New Bond Street, Bath, draper, by whom the gross estate has been valued at 7,727*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* (including leasesholds), and the net personality at 6,968*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

Nux Vomica Preparations.

By W. CARTER WHITE and J. G. C. LOCK.

MANY methods have been proposed during the last few years to eliminate fatty matter from nux vomica preparations, but hitherto none have met with success. The ether-method, besides being expensive, is inapplicable, and the paraffin-treatment inefficient. Ten pounds of nux vomica powder was exhausted as directed in the Pharmacopoeia, the alcohol recovered by distillation, and to the remainder, whilst still hot, was added sodium hydroxide 1 oz. in 5 oz. of water, the solution being stirred vigorously and allowed to stand for an hour. At the expiration of that time 3.5 oz. of hydrochloric acid in 5 oz. of water was added. This is more than is required to neutralise the alkali, but greatly adds to the brightness and keeping-properties of the tincture. The solution was again stirred well, and allowed to stand for twelve hours. The extract was then strained through flannel, and the amount of strychnine in the solution estimated. It was found to be 4.1 per cent., and produced 109.33 oz. of liquid extract, the addition being made with 90-per-cent. alcohol. This produced a bright tincture, free from opalescence, which did not deposit upon keeping or by exposure to variable temperatures.

The extract yielded, upon evaporation on a water-bath, a residue which was readily powdered and, when mixed with milk-sugar, kept an indefinite period.

Upon making an examination of the removed fatty matter, which weighed 2.4 oz., it was found to contain 4.3 per cent. of strychnine, of which 3.9 per cent. was recovered by mixing with two successive quantities of 5 oz. of water containing 5 per cent. of hydrochloric acid, heating to 80° C for ten minutes, straining as before, evaporating, and adding to the extract. The 2.4 oz. was equivalent to 6.2 oz. of liquid extract. The substance was almost wholly soluble in absolute alcohol, turning a yellowish-green colour upon the addition of sodium hydroxide. Upon neutralising with hydrochloric acid, the yellowish-green colour (which in all probability was due to copper from the still used in the first place) disappeared, and the fatty matter was again reprecipitated from the alcohol.

Upon percolating another 10 lbs. of nux vomica (from the same batch) with 70-per-cent. alcohol containing 1 per cent. of hydrochloric acid, the amount of fatty matter was reduced to 0.9 oz. The de-fatting process was carried out as in the previous method, using alkali and acid in the required proportions, when a fat-free extract containing 4.401 per cent. of strychnine was obtained, which produced 117.36 oz. of liquid extract. The 0.9 oz. of fatty matter yielded 2.4 oz. of liquid extract, therefore the total product was 119.76 oz., an increase of 5 per cent. upon the official process.

South African News.

(From our Correspondent.)

PATENTS have been applied for in Cape Town for an invention "for improvements in explosive compositions," by William Russell Quinan, chemical engineer, superintendent of De Beers dynamite-works; and for an invention for "creating by artificial means curative baths equal to the natural baths at Nauheim, South Germany, for the cure of heart-disease, rheumatism, catarrah, &c.," by Dr. Moritz Grossz, of Vienna.

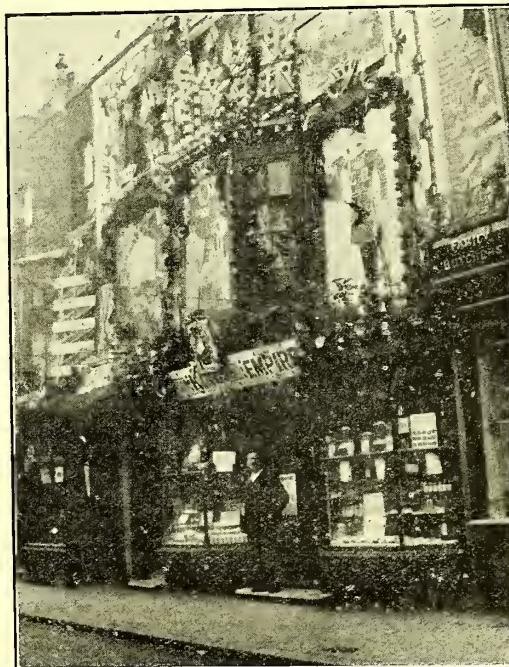
CAPE TOWN EXHIBITION.—The advent of peace may give a fillip to this exhibition (see *C. & D.*, May 10, page 750), as affairs may be more settled by November, 1903, when it is to be opened. The patronage of Lord Milner and the support of Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, the Mayor and Corporation of Cape Town, the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, the Vice-President of the Royal Colonial Institute (Sir Frederick Young), and others has been promised. The Government railway companies have also promised their help.

NEWLY LICENSED.—Mr. Alfred Henry Phelps (late of Hucknall Torkard, England) has been authorised to practise as a chemist and druggist in Cape Colony.—Licences autho-

rising the undermentioned persons to practise as medical practitioners in the colony have been issued to Thomas Davies, F.R.C.S.E. (formerly of London, England); Charles Thomas Holmes, M.B. (late of Newcastle-on-Tyne); David Massey, L.R.C.P.I. (formerly of Garthmyl, Montgomeryshire); Charles Mattci, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (late of Middle Temple, London); James Joseph O'Reilly, L.R.C.P.I. (formerly of Trim, co. Meath, Ireland); James Booth-Clarkson, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.E.I. (late of New York, U.S.A.); Fenwick D'Arcy Moore Williams, M.R.C.S. (formerly of Chipping Sodbury, England); John Newton Burns, M.B., D.P.H. (late of London, England); Charles Benjamin Rossiter, F.R.C.S.E. (formerly of Amlwch, Anglesey).

The Chemist's Thanksgiving.

A WAVE of mild excitement passed over Addington Street, Ramsgate, on July 9, and the neighbourhood became gay and festive. The inhabitants of this exclusive district, over whom Mr. C. J. Fox, chemist and druggist, reigns as an uncrowned king, had made elaborate arrangements for celebrating the restoration of King Edward to health, and Mr. Fox's efforts are imperfectly shown in the illustration herewith. Portraits of the King and Queen, and



of the Prince and Princess of Wales, decorated with bunting, were prominent, and over the motto "For King and Empire" appeared a photograph of Kitchener and crossed swords. There were also pictures representative of the Army and Navy, and a model of H.M.S. *Irresistible*. Mr. Fox issued, besides, a public souvenir, in the form of a card on which was printed in colours the Royal Standard and the Union Jack. It bore also portraits of the King and Queen, and underneath the following:—

The King out of Danger.
Addington Street Thanksgiving,
July 9, 1902.
With C. J. Fox's compliments.

Mr. Fox's loyal manifestations during the war, when he posted war telegrams outside his establishment day and night, will be fresh in the minds of our readers. A telegram on behalf of the Addingtonians was sent to Buckingham Palace, congratulating the King on being out of danger, and a reply was received thanking Mr. Fox for his kind message.

Scientific Progress.

Oleum Aurantii Corticis.—This oil is the subject of the third report by Edward Kremers and E. A. Ross on U.S.P. volatile oils (*Pharmaceutical Review*, vol. 20, 205). The paper is chiefly a collation of opinions upon the characters and tests of the oil, a table of analyses of thirty-nine specimens being gathered from Schimmel's reports.

Essential Oil of Pennyroyal.—The European oil of pennyroyal, extracted from *Mentha Pulegium*, contains a large amount of pulegone, but has always been stated to be free from menthol and methone. Tetry (*Bull. Soc. Chim.*, 1902, 187) has examined a sample very exhaustively, and has shown that there is at present about 10 per cent. of menthol, which is separated with the pulegone in the process of fractional distillation. Methone and a small quantity of terpenes were also found in the oil.

Electrolytic Peroxide.—According to a new patent of the Chemische Fabrik Griesheim-Elektron, lead dioxide is now produced electrolytically from a solution of an alkali chloride in which litharge is suspended. The dioxide is formed at the anode by the action of nascent chlorine and sodium hypochlorite on the sodium plumbite produced from the litharge and the sodium hydroxide set free at the cathode. No loss of chlorine takes place at the anode during this electrolytic process.

West Indian Santal Oil.—Deussen (*Arch. der Pharm.*, 1902, 288) publishes the results of a further investigation on the chemistry of the so-called West Indian santal oil, which is not the product of one of the *Santalaceæ*. The results depend in all cases on a series of fractional distillations, and are not very convincing, as only approximate figures were obtained. It appears that the oil contains about 30-40 per cent. of sesquiterpenes, which consist of two or three different bodies, of which cadinene is the principal. A sesquiterpene resembling galipene was also separated. The main portion of the oil is a mixture of two alcohols, allied to the sesquiterpenes, of the formulae $C_{15}H_{22}OH$ and $C_{15}H_{25}OH$.

Estimation of Ergotin.—Keller (*Apotheker Zeitung*, 1902, 183) gives the following process for the determination of ergotin in ergot of rye: 25 grams of the powdered ergot is freed from fat by exhaustion with petroleum ether, and then treated with 100 c.c. of ether; 20 c.c. of water is added after an hour, and triturated with 1 gram of magnesia, and then well shaken for an hour. After standing, 80 c.c. of the ether is separated, corresponding to 20 grams of ergot, and this is extracted with dilute hydrochloric acid. The acid extraction is repeated several times, the mixed acid liquids are then rendered alkaline, and extracted with ether. The ether extraction is repeated three times, and the mixed ethereal liquids are evaporated in a tared basin, and the residue, consisting of fairly pure ergotin, is weighed.

A New Anise Oil.—I. W. Brandel, in the *Pharmaceutical Review* for May, describes the preparation of volatile oil from a plant which grows in the mountains at Irondale, Colo., at an altitude of about 7,500 feet, some thirty miles west of Denver. Professor Coulter, of Chicago, has identified it as *Pseudocymopterus anisatus* (Gray), C. & R. It is indigenous to the mountains of Colorado, Utah, and Nevada, and northward as far as North-Western Wyoming and Oregon. The odour and taste of the fruits remind one strongly of anise-seed. The entire plant was distilled with steam, the small amount at disposal yielding 4 c.c. of a light lemon-yellow oil with a marked anise-like odour. The sp. gr. was found to be 0.978 at 20°, corresponding to that of oils rich in anethol. The oil did not congeal when exposed to a low temperature. This may be due to the presence of methyl chavicol, or to substances that prevent the crystallisation of any anethol present at the temperature employed.

Methyl-arsenate of Soda.—The quantitative examination of this compound, possessing so valuable medicinal, and at the same time so poisonous, properties, is a matter of great importance. Falières (*Jour. de Pharm.*) has made a series of experiments, and gives the following as the best method to adopt in dealing with the compound. When pure it crystallises with six molecules of water, which can be estimated by heating to constant weight at a temperature of 130° C. The desiccated salt is very hygroscopic, so that the crystalline compound should be used in weighing out quantities for analysis. The methyl-arsenic acid is estimated as its silver salt. This, however, is not entirely insoluble in water, but is so in excess of solution of silver nitrate. It is therefore necessary to effect the precipitation with silver-nitrate solution in considerable excess. A decinormal solution, or even one of half that strength, is strong enough to effect complete precipitation. To titrate, 0.2 gram of the salt is dissolved in 10 c.c. of water, and 10 c.c. of decinormal solution of silver nitrate is added. After well shaking the mixture, the excess of silver nitrate is estimated by titrating a solution of sodium chloride of known strength with the filtrate. These data will enable one to calculate the amount of methyl-arsenic acid precipitated by the remainder of the silver.

Things that Happen—Sometimes.



What Happened to Jones.

—it finished that inquisitive boy of Alonion.

Pharmacy in Siam.

BANGKOK, the capital of Siam, has a population of about half-a-million people, whose pharmaceutic needs are in the hands of ten European chemists and a large number of native and Chinese shops. The foreign pharmacies are practically a syndicate, and are, as a general rule, managed by a doctor and assistant, who also acts as accountant. Only one of the European pharmacists—a German—is a qualified chemist, and he restricts himself to pharmacy pure and simple, and has the cream of the prescription-business. There is no pharmacy law in Siam, so that anyone may keep open shop, there being no guarantees or other formalities required. With the object of inducing some French pharmacist to open a pharmacy in Bangkok a rather glowing account of the prospects is given in a Paris newspaper. The writer believes that a qualified French pharmacist, speaking English well, would succeed. The customers, he remarks, would be chiefly from the French colony; he would also have the greater part of the Italian, Dutch, and Portuguese residents, as well as some of the English and Germans. He may rely also upon the custom of the French Hospital, which has been open about three years. There are numerous people in the King's Palace who consume a large quantity of medicines, especially specialities, but it is rumoured that the King's physician (a Belgian) intends to appoint a compatriot as Court pharmacist. In addition to local business, there is a possibility of doing a large trade with the interior by establishing depôts in centres where none at present exist and by executing orders for travellers between the provinces and the capital. Among articles of current sale which it is difficult to procure at Bangkok are ordinary pharmaceutical products, English and French specialities, mineral and aerated waters, such as Saini-Gaulmier, Vichy, Vals, &c., optical goods, surgical dressings and instruments, especially hypodermic syringes for serum-injection, which are in demand for cholera cases. Dr. Poix, physician to the French Legation at Bangkok, is willing to supply further particulars in regard to pharmacy in Bangkok. [We understand, however, that French drug-merchants who have tried to do business in Bangkok have given it up in despair, as British goods have by far the largest sale.—ED.]

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

The Drug-trade Appeal Fund,

proposed by Mr. Glyn-Jones, deserves the hearty support of the trade, and especially that section of it which does not subscribe to the C.D.A. I wish I could clinch my commendation of it in the same eloquent terms as those employed by the proprietors of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST—"It is a good scheme; here are fifty guineas for it." That is more effective than a page full of persuasion, and indeed 50^{l.} subscribers to the number of a dozen or so will be essential, if the 1,000^{l.} which Mr. Glyn-Jones asks for is to be assured. But speaking for the 2s. 6d. people I would like to suggest a small provision which, I think, would meet the wishes of many. It is that each subscriber may ear-mark his contribution for any particular case if he desires so to do. This may seem to the 50^{l.} gentlemen rather petty minded, but I think it is human. There are, for instance, we are told, four appeal cases "imminent." They all seem good enough to fight. It certainly seems hard when you are confident of the merits of your case, and especially when a magistrate has endorsed your view, to let your antagonists, with public money at their back, have everything their own way in the final court. I hope, cordially, money enough may be raised to defend all the cases already gained before magistrates, but I confess there is only one of these in which I am myself keenly interested; yet, if I send my half-crown to the fund, this one is only benefited to the extent of 7½d., while 1s. 10½d. is hypothecated to objects about which I am practically indifferent.

Rex v. Glyn-Jones

is the appeal which I should like to back. This one must be fought. There is a substantial profit in it. An experienced magistrate has endorsed the defendant's arguments, and, lastly, there is a first-class chance of winning. Rex, we may be sure, will spare nothing. He may send his Attorney-General or his Solicitor-General, or even both; but they will have to argue the case, and, whatever else happens, the Somerset House view that the exemption meant nothing at all—that it was a kind of excrescence which cou'd not be accounted for—will have to be abandoned. Rex's legal advisers will have to attach some meaning to that exemption, and, what is more, will have to abide by their first interpretation throughout the performance.

The Pharmacist in Fiction

has troubled the minds of some among us, principally for the reason that they can find so little of him. It is perhaps therefore only amiable to exhibit him whenever he does appear. In the *Cornhill Magazine* for this month there is a short story by E. E. Bennett narrating the history of a rather bad draper and of a good but not very shrewd chemist, both of whom are carrying on business in the Potteries. The draper is a pushing man, and rapidly extends his business until he occupies 52, 56, 58, and 60 of a prominent block. The chemist owns No. 54, and will not yield to the draper's persistent attempts to induce him to sell it. One day he hears that the draper has said he is only holding out for a fancy price. This allegation so offends the chemist's sense of moral rectitude that he sternly refuses to continue negotiations. Subsequently the chemist's nephew and the draper's daughter fall deeply in love, but their prospects are blighted by the violent refusal of the draper to permit any communication whatever. The trouble is all set right in rather an original manner. Both draper and chemist

are Methodists; they meet at a revival meeting, where the draper is much affected. The chemist consoles him, and there and then agrees to sell his shop for, I hope, the 3,000 guineas which the draper had last offered; and the young people are married three months later.

Mr. Seabury's War-call

to the chemists of Glasgow and of the United Kingdom generally is more amusing than satisfying, more stimulating than nutritious. His tripartite scheme would work wonders, no doubt, given the firm union of all makers and vendors of proprietary articles. We could get face-prices, perhaps, for the better part of a week. But then there would be a fourth party to reckon with. Newly qualified chemists, not to speak of other tradesmen, would rush to Glasgow, if the experiment were made there, by the fastest trains. "What a city to sack!" they would exclaim; and the tripartite scheme would come to the ground like the Campanile in Venice. Mr. Seabury's proposals, I gather, have been before the American drug-trade for twenty-two years. Have they been tried there, and, if so, have they succeeded? I have always understood that in the United States anti-cutting schemes had failed.

The Editor of "Truth"

in this week's issue says: "There ought to be a sensible diminution in the number of deaths from poisoning by the accidental drinking of carbolic acid and similar preparations in consequence of the recent Order of the Privy Council directing that in future liquid disinfectants are to be included in the clause of the Pharmacy Act relating to the sale of poisons. This inclusion practically provides that all liquid disinfectants [which are poisonous] shall for the future be supplied to the public in bottles rendered distinguishable by touch and colour from ordinary medicine-bottles, and that each bottle shall bear a label plainly stating that the contents are not to be taken internally. It seems almost a pity that the necessity should ever have arisen for placing any sort of restriction upon the sale of disinfectants, though I do not suppose the hygienically inclined will cease to disinfect their drains because they have to get their carbolic acid from the chemist in a regulation blue bottle instead of from the oilman in a beer-bottle, while the thirsty man whose senses do not allow him to distinguish between beer and carbolic acid will have a greater chance of escaping a particularly unpleasant death."

There is a Movement

to have cases of lunacy in their early stages treated in general hospitals rather than in asylums, because once a man or woman is placed in the latter, even for a trivial weakness and for a short time, it is difficult, if not impossible, to eradicate the obloquy that follows. *Truth* supports the movement, and relates the following remarkable incident to show its reasonableness:—

A year or two ago my aid was invoked by a well-known medical professor, now, I believe, dead, who declared that his life was made unbearable by enemies who followed him about projecting transparencies upon every glass object which came within range of his vision. I sent a representative to interview him, and he found the professor at the Hall of the Royal College of Physicians examining candidates for the diploma of that learned body. The professor was undoubtedly suffering from delusions upon the strength of which no medical man would have hesitated to have granted a certificate of insanity. Yet if he had been certified, is it likely that he would ever again have been entrusted with the responsible work upon which he was engaged at the time of his application to me, and which, I believe, he continued to perform satisfactorily for some time afterwards?

One has little hesitation in saying that he would not. Is it possible, may one ask, that this is a solitary instance of hallucination amongst examiners? Plucked candidates are of opinion that it is freedom from hallucinations that is rare amongst them.

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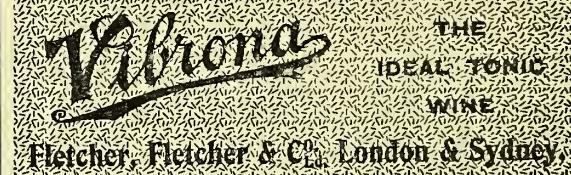
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Editorial Comments.

British Pharmaceutical Conference.

THE thirty-ninth annual meeting will be held in Dundee at the University College Buildings on Tuesday, August 12, at 10 A.M., under the presidency of Mr. G. Claridge Druce, M.A. There is every promise of a successful meeting, which will be preceded by a civic reception on Monday evening, for which Lord Provost Hunter and Mrs. Hunter are to issue invitations to all who indicate to the Local Secretary (Mr. Wm. Cummings, Dundee) their intention of being present. The Hon. Secretaries of the Conference inform us that the papers so far promised comprise the following:—

1. "Report on the Alkaloidal Strength of Commercial Standardised Tinctures," by E. H. Farr, F.C.S., and R. Wright, F.C.S.
2. "Variations in the Occurrence of Salicin and Salicin in different Willow and Poplar Barks," by H. A. D. Jowett, D.Sc., and C. E. Potter, B.Sc.
3. "New Apparatus for Milk-analysis," by G. D. Macdougald, F.I.C.
4. "Seaweeds," by James Jack, F.L.S.
5. "Galenic Preparations," by John H. Thomson.
6. "Notes on some of the Standardised Preparations of the Pharmacopoeia," by W. A. H. Naylor, F.I.C., F.C.S., and C. Huxtable.
7. "Chinese Oil of Neroli," by J. C. Umney, F.C.S., and C. T. Bennet.
8. "Decinormal and Centinormal Solutions: The Limits of their Reliability," by R. C. Cowley and J. P. Catford.

9. "Bismuth Citrate and its Liquor," by Wm. Duncan, F.C.S.
10. "Solanum Dulcamara," by Frederick Davis.
11. "Note on Liquor Krameriae Conc.," by F. C. J. Bird.
12. Contributions from St. Thomas's Hospital Laboratory:
(a) "Bismuth Salts in Mixtures," (b) "Aseptic Surgical Shaving-paste," (c) "Liquor Thyroidei," by Edmund White, B.Sc., F.I.C.; (d) "Compressed Tablets: A General Method for Dispensing," (e) "On Tasteless Cascara Preparations," by Edmund White, B.Sc., F.I.C., and R. A. Robinson, jun.
13. "The Toxic Principles of the Coriariae," by Professor Marshall.
14. "Cannabis Indica: A Demonstration," by Professor Marshall.
15. "The Education of Pharmacists," by Professor Marshall.
16. "An Improved Form for Liquor Bromo-Chloral Co.," by R. Wright, F.C.S.
17. "The Preparation of Camphorated Oil," by R. Wright, F.C.S.
18. "Uric Acid and Urea," by J. F. Tocher, F.I.C.

We understand that Professor Marshall's paper on "The Education of Pharmacists" will give the opportunity for a thorough discussion on this subject. Somewhat different lines from those traversed by Mr. J. F. Tocher will enable the members to take a view of university education as presented by a University man. Professor C. R. Marshall is a graduate of Victoria University, and took his M.D. with the gold medal. He studied under the late Professor Leech, and, after graduating, was Research Fellow in Pharmacology at Owens College. He then became assistant to the Downing Professor of Medicine at Cambridge University, where he was made an M.A., and is now Professor of Materia Medica in the St. Andrews University, Dundee being his working quarters. His researches include studies of organic nitrates (for which he received the gold medal), the action of diuretics, and the pharmacology of cannabis indica.

The preliminary list of papers indicates that the meeting should be a thoroughly practical one, and it is gratifying to note that a third of the communications are promised by local men. Several other items of unusual interest are arranged for the spare time during the meeting. The representatives of the Pharmaceutical Council and Boards of Examiners are to meet privately, but we do not doubt that their deliberations will be fruitful of benefit to all registered chemists, and those who wish to be. Mr. W. A. H. Naylor who so long served the British Pharmaceutical Conference as Hon. Secretary, is to be presented in Dundee with a valuable testimonial subscribed for by members of the Conference. A meeting of the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations is to be held in the Queen's Hotel, Dundee, on Friday, August 15—that is, the day after the excursion—when several important topics will be discussed.

In our next issue we hope to deal fully with the meeting-place and the several centres of interest which are to be visited. The social programme is good, and although all the rooms in the Queen's Hotel have been taken the other hotels afford excellent accommodation, Dundee being well catered for in this regard. All who are thinking of attending the Conference should indicate as soon as possible to Mr. Cummings how many tickets they require.

Two Associations.

NEXT week "Pata" and its offspring, the Chemists' Defence Association (Limited) are to hold their annual meetings under the shade of the Sovereign's most ancient dwelling-place—Windsor; and, as is the custom with these modern bodies which are not trammelled with precedent, the members will lunch together afterwards and take a river-trip as far as Bourne End. The dream of these brave men with their fair women gliding o'er our most romantic river is not the subject of this note, but the far more prosaic reports which the Secretary has handed to us. The P.A.T.A. is in its sixth year, and the report dealing with its work claims that cutting has greatly decreased as a result of the

Association's work. That appears to us to be the case. At the time the Association came into existence cutting was wildly rampant, and nobody attempted to stay the headlong rush. Now even the cutters of greatest repute are willing to fall in with any reasonable plan of price-protection. Like Mr. Seabury's, the P.A.T.A. plan is tripartite, the proprietor, wholesaler, and retailer being parties to it; and while the profits on P.A.T.A. articles have alone been secured, the movement has influenced business all round, even in the case of specialities whose owners disapprove of P.A.T.A. methods, yet agree with the object. That is the moral we deduce from the first two paragraphs of the report; the next shows that the Manufacturers' Section of the Association is more numerous by thirteen than it was last year, and the Retailers' Section has 290 more. We observe that the members of the Wholesale Section have in the course of the year appealed to makers of leading proprietaries which are not protected to fix minimum wholesale and retail prices for their goods, and they gave as an argument that "the largest firms in the country, who were originally debarred from purchasing P.A.T.A. goods, are no longer on the Association's 'stop-list,' and the main difficulty in the way of proprietors protecting their articles through the Association has thus been removed." This we take to mean that the P.A.T.A. methods have convinced the largest cutters that it is not worth while fighting a combination which is no more than an attempt to secure a fair living profit. We do not observe in the report any indication of response by the manufacturers to the wholesalers' appeal, which is all the more astonishing on account of the fact that there is no evidence that cutting and cutters have done proprietary manufacturers any good. The P.A.T.A. report also refers to the tactless advertising by some proprietors, in which "the chemist is held up to public obloquy," and one or two minor points are dealt with, the report concluding with a financial statement for April-December, 1901, which shows expenditure of 661*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* and income of 447*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; but the nine months' accounts distort matters slightly, for a full year would have shown nearly 1,000*%* of subscriptions instead of 430*l.* actually credited. We are not much concerned with that, however; the main thing is that for a total of 661*l.* the chemists of Great Britain get a protective system worth to them probably a hundred times more in increased profits. It is not altogether creditable in these circumstances that an adjustment of accounts, so as to make the year's accounts concurrent with the calendar, should apparently turn the P.A.T.A. into a losing concern.

Space prevents us going so fully into the Chemists' Defence Association's report. The membership has increased from 1,240 to 1,630 during the past year, each member paying 10*s.* 6*d.* The report tells of the legal advice that has been given, and how of nineteen of the cases which were defended in court the summonses in twelve were dismissed. The fines imposed in seven cases under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts amounted to 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, or an average of 8*s.* each. The three cases defended under the Stamp Acts were all won by the C.D.A.—a remarkable result. In such an occupation as pharmacy things happen now and then which induce people to claim damages from chemists and druggists, and too frequently the latter compromise, to save the worry of litigation. *A propos* of that we quote the following paragraph from the report before us:—

A number of claims for damages have been met. Two of a serious character are at present the subject of negotiations, but the directors are glad to report that in the few instances where it has been necessary to admit the claims the amounts have been very small. In some instances the claims made against members have been without any foundation, and have been abandoned when the claimants became aware that the case would be contested by the Association.

The year's work of the Association has been carried on at a profit. The income from subscriptions was 827*l.* 8*s.*, and profit on plate-glass insurance 2*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* The total expenditure was 778*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* A weak point about the Association's finances is the lack of a substantial reserve. Of the authorised capital (10,000*l.*) 1,697 shares have been subscribed for, consequently when the Association gains such substantial advantages as those in the Stamp Act cases it cannot, of itself, carry them further. Happily the trade as a whole will see that nothing is lost through this imperfection, but the C.D.A. should endeavour to build up a reserve commensurate with the useful work it is doing week by week.

London and Chemical Industry.

FOR some time past a special sub-committee of the Technical Education Board have been considering the need and present provision of special training of an advanced kind in connection with the application of science to industry, and as to what developments are necessary to secure efficient training for senior county scholars and other advanced students who desire to qualify themselves to take leading positions in scientific industries. On Tuesday the Committee formally presented their report to the London County Council. Amongst those who have been consulted by the Board on the matter are: Sir Henry Roscoe; Dr. Frank Clowes, chemist to the L.C.C.; Professor J. Dewar; Dr. Herz, chemical-manufacturer, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Dr. W. H. Perkin; Sir W. Ramsay; Mr. T. Tyrell, chemical-manufacturer, London; Professor Meldola; Professor G. Lunge; Mr. G. Beilby, chemical-manufacturer, Glasgow; Dr. T. E. Thorpe, Principal of the Government Laboratories; Professor W. E. Ayrton; Professor H. E. Armstrong; Mr. J. Levinstein, Manchester; Sir Arthur Rucker; Mr. H. Jackson; and Mr. A. G. Green, consulting chemist, London. As the result of all these inquiries, the Committee say they are unable to resist the conclusion that various branches of industry have, during the past twenty or thirty years, been lost to the country owing to competition; that in many others manufacturers have fallen seriously behind their foreign rivals; that London in particular has distinctly suffered; and that these losses are to be attributed in no small degree to the superior scientific education provided in foreign countries.

The Committee refer, as the leading case, to the transfer from England to Germany of numerous departments of manufacturing chemistry. The best-known instance of loss is that of the manufacture of aniline dyes and many other valuable products from coal tar. The original investigations and discoveries on which this industry is based were made almost entirely in England, and the manufacture was largely carried on near London. From 1853 to 1872 the United Kingdom made more coal-tar colours than any other country. The business has now practically passed out of our hands; the raw material is exported, to return again in more costly form. Of the colouring-matters used by the Bradford manufacturers about 80 per cent. is now of German manufacture. The total exports from Germany of coal-tar products now exceed four millions annually, of which about one-fourth comes to the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom now pays annually over 3,000,000*l.* for imported chemical dye-stuffs of one kind and another. The loss of this vast and growing industry is of serious import to England. The Committee learn that the new colouring matters made almost exclusively in Germany have in many cases been introduced as substitutes of national products which were staple articles of English commerce. Madder and cochineal have been replaced by alizarin and

azo-scarlets. The employment of many dye-woods has greatly decreased, whilst at the present moment logwood and indigo are seriously threatened. What has happened with regard to the colour-industry is typical of other branches of manufacturing chemistry. At the Paris Exhibition of 1900 it was stated that the value of the products of the German chemical-manufacturers, which prior to 1870 was insignificant, then amounted to no less than 47,000,000*l.* Meanwhile the German chemical-manufacturer had been rendering himself independent of England even for the raw material. The Committee point out that the loss of an industry, or part of an industry, has far-reaching effects. It prevents the birth of cognate industries which every healthy industry tends to produce. Thus the coal-tar colour industry in Germany has given birth to the manufacture of sulphuric anhydride, of synthetic medicinal agents, perfumes, sweetening - materials, nutritives, photographic developers, and antitoxins.

The Committee agree that the relative backwardness of the country is due in the main to the deficiencies of the education system, and describe what is being done in London in the way of advanced and technical education, and express the opinion that the Technical Education Board is working on the right lines as far as its means will allow. They feel, however, that the expenditure required to put London in a position to equip itself as well as, say, Berlin is altogether beyond the range of the sum with which the County Council has entrusted the Board. They could do no more than report the need, in the hope that either out of private or public funds something may be done.

LEAD IN CREAM OF TARTAR.

The eccentricities of North London investigators of food and drugs have taken them on a new tack. Cream of tartar has recently been purchased from several chemists, and summonses have been issued against some of them for alleged adulteration of the article with lead. In no case, we believe, has the lead exceeded 0·03 per cent., and in face of the fact that there is no commercial cream of tartar absolutely free from lead, also that the current quality is not a whit inferior to what has been sold hitherto, the object of the authorities is difficult to understand. It is now stated that the authorities are taking second thoughts about the matter. In this connection we may call attention to the fact that although the B.P. lead-test for tartaric acid and citric acid was modified to meet commercial possibilities, the lead-test for cream of tartar is so expressed that it is open to any faddy analyst to get a condemnatory reaction, which would not be got if the tartaric-acid conditions were followed.

RETIREMENT OF THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

The event of the week recalls the fact that once at least the Marquis of Salisbury crossed the path that THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST pursues. It was on the occasion of the Jubilee of the Chemical Society, eleven years ago. He stood in the reception-room of the Hôtel Métropole, a solitary, commanding figure, yet humble. Great chemists bowed to him, and he spoke to them as if he were their pupil. He is reputed to be a man of science, and when, after dinner, his entirely extempore speech caught our ears, it gave proof of his familiarity with science and his remarkable eloquence. He was submitting the toast of "Prosperity to the Chemical Society," and in the course of his speech the following was one of several gems that fell from his lips:—

Our distinguished President gave us a touching and pathetic history of what I may call the loves and the vicissitudes of benzene. But why is benzene so famous? Why is she lifted up among so many of her compeers who appear in the chemical-lists with formulas as imposing and with histories quite as difficult to follow? It is because the products drawn from benzene, or at least from

coal-tar, have had the good fortune to produce colours which catch the female eye. Therefore it is that benzene is famous. But I plead for her humbler sisters who have produced no colours, but the study of whom may yet be steps to the discovery of mighty laws and phenomena which may interest the world.

Some say that the Marquis of Salisbury is a chemist, others that he is an electrician; but, whatever side of science he most favours, we know that his sympathies are with scientific progress, and had he been less of a politician, we cannot help feeling that he would have been more heard of as a scientific discoverer or—shall we say?—propagandist.

INDIAN DRUGS.

The Therapeutic Committee of the British Medical Association report that clinical evidence of the value of *Senecio Jacobaea* (ragwort) continues to accumulate, but "the difficulties inseparable from clinical researches are very great" and prevent dogmatic statements. The committee have begun to investigate the pharmacological and therapeutic actions of some of the drugs of the Indian and Colonial Addendum, and have obtained good results with turpethum. Turpethum, or *Ipomoea Turpethum*, is a purgative, so probably the committee have not found the difficulties as great as in the case of senecio.

A HEADACHE

due to the spectacles supplied to a poor woman not being suitable is pointed out in the *British Medical Journal*, by Mr. H. Leslie Jones, as a reason why the Spectaclemakers' Company should cease to issue diplomas. Mr. Jones found the spectacles had been supplied by a chemist who actually dares to advertise the fact that he is a "qualified optician." The patient had a frontal headache, due to wearing the wrong glasses, and it took two medical men to correct the errors of refraction. The moral seems to be that the woman should have gone back to the optician instead of going to a medical man when she found her glasses did not suit her. The case, however, seems to be quoted in the *B.M.J.* to show the heinousness of opticians fitting glasses, which is just about as sensible as reminding a medical man that people sometimes die.

ENTIRE DRUGS.

The Board of Inland Revenue in April, 1900, instructed its officers to call the attention of retailers, not being chemists and druggists or licensed patent-medicine dealers, to the fact that the sale of recommended entire drugs requires a patent-medicine licence, although the drugs are not stamped. The Board did not then go so far as to impose a fine, but it is doing so now. A case in which a retailer had to pay a fine in respect of a bottle of eucalyptus oil has come under our notice. We have been asked how herbs stand in this matter—for example, pennyroyal sold in a wrapper with such a recommendation as the following:—

Properties—carminative, stimulant, stomachic, aromatic, and emmenagogue. Especially useful in obstructed menstruation where caused by chill. Pennyroyal is warming and pleasant to the stomach, and valuable in flatulence, sickness, hysteria, and spasms. Dose, &c., see other side.

Packets of mixed herbs are also sold with similar recommendations. Natural herbs do not come within the general charge of duty, only *medicated herbs*, and the Board has hitherto regarded natural herbs sold in an unprepared state (*i.e.*, not powdered nor treated with any other medicine) as being outside the Act altogether. No new departure has, we are officially informed, been made in this matter.

PHARMACY LAW IN JAMAICA.

The series of prosecutions (see page 98) initiated by the authorities in Kingston, Jamaica, for infringements of the Sale of Poisons and Drugs Ordinance has been made the text of a leading article in the *Jamaica Gleaner*. Of course the authorities are blamed and the Ordinance itself is denounced. The case against Messrs. J. Crosswell & Co. is

singled out as particularly sinful, and amendment of the law is called for. And not without reason; for the *Gleaner* points out that one of the points on which Mr. Eugene Magnus (who is "J. Crosswell & Co.") was prosecuted was that poison was sold in a bottle labelled with the name of the firm instead of with the name and address of the person who actually handed the article over to the customer. According to the British statute, on which the Ordinance is based, "the name and address of the seller" means the name and address of the person on whose behalf the sale is made. This is made perfectly clear in Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. As the *Gleaner* shows, the "seller" in this connection must mean the firm and not the assistant, as the poison is not the assistant's property to sell. And yet the Jamaica Drugs and Poisons Law seems to contemplate that the assistant's name should appear on the package, for Section 24 states that

No person shall sell, dispense, or deliver to any person any poison unless he distinctly marks and labels the box, bottle, wrapper, or cover in which such poison is contained with the word "Poison," and with his name and address written or printed on such label.

The Magistrate who heard the cases would give no decision on that point, saying bluntly he could not understand the meaning of the section. Another point our Jamaican contemporary draws attention to is the defective condition of the poisons schedule. The whole question of the sale of drugs and poisons in the colony needs revision, for it is asserted that an unrestricted and unchecked sale of the deadliest poisons goes on in ironmongery-stores and bookstores. Purgative, carbolic acid, sulphate of copper, vermin-killer, and many such substances can be bought in these places without the slightest difficulty. If these anomalies do exist it is high time indeed that the working of the Law should be taken in hand by the Legislative Council.

DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL MEN.

The *Lancet* publishes a curious record of the distribution of medical practitioners throughout the United Kingdom. Selecting a number of populous towns, the proportion per 10,000 of the population works out at from 36·8 at Clifton to 3·31 at St. Helens. The places which have more than twenty medical men per 10,000 inhabitants are: Clifton (36·8), Bournemouth (24·38), Harrogate (21·11), Cambridge (21·09), Weston-super-Mare (20·47), and Bath (20·07). The towns where there are fewer than five medical practitioners per 10,000 of population are: Bristol (4·89), Burnley (4·84), Hull (4·65), Rochdale (4·45), Dundee (4·40), Middlesborough-on-Tees (4·38), South Shields (4·31), Bolton (4·16), Walsall (3·93), Leith (3·67), Gateshead (3·63), and St. Helens (3·31). It is easy to account for the large number of medical men in the first list by reason of the fact that the towns mentioned are mostly health-resorts, but a point of interest to chemists will be the thought that such practitioners will be of the class that writes prescriptions. It is possible that in the second list given many of the doctors do their own dispensing. What the normal ratio of doctor to population should be there are no means of knowing; in London there are twelve medical men to each 10,000 inhabitants. The figures given can only be taken as approximate, because both medical practitioners and professors are counted, and in a place like Bath, for instance, there must be some retired medical men.

Re LAURA VERRALL CROSSLEY (trading as Blanche Leigh), 126 Oxford Street, W., and Paris, Soap and Perfume Manufacturer and Vendor.—This case came before Mr. Registrar Giffard last week at the London Bankruptcy Court in relation to the public examination of the debtor. The Official Receiver reported that the statement of affairs had not yet been filed, and the debtor was stated to be in ill-health and unable at present to attend to the matter. By consent of all parties the examination was adjourned until next month.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

JULY EXAMINATIONS.

WE have received from the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain the following list of candidates who were granted certificates at the recent examinations held in Edinburgh :—

Major Examination.

Appleyard, Herbert, Leith.
Murdoch, John Gloag, Edinburgh.
Stewardsou, Arthur, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Minor Examination.

Amundsen, J. I., Sunderland
Barr, John, Greenock
Bosward, George G., Leeds
Bremner, Robert S., Carnoustie
Browse, Louis A., Uddingston
Cameron, W. A. J., Edinburgh
Cardno, John A., Peterhead
Clark, Charles, Kirkcaldy
Davison, Henry G., Newcastle
Dax, Henry R., Liverpool
Dent, John S., Hull
Dickson, James J., Gorebridge
Duncan, John George, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Elliott, John, Wallsend
Gellatly, Walter D., Perth
George, John, Aberdeenshire
Gisburn, Alfred E., Leeds
Gowans, Duncan S., Glasgow
Hicks, Joseph, Edinburgh
Howat, John, Glasgow
Ivues, Rome, Port Gordon
Jack, Robert M., Lochgilphead
Jones, G. R., Amlwch Port
Lucas, Arthur, Blackburn
McDonald, Flora, Edinburgh
MacGillivray, A. M., Peterhead
McGregor, J. J., Lossiemouth

McMillan, Arthur N., Colombo
Martin, Robert H., Edinburgh
Michie, James A., Whitehouse
Munnoch, Robert L., Edinburgh
O'Donovan, Daniel C., Glasgow
Orr, George, East Kilbride
Peebles, F. C., Grangemouth
Remers, Martin, Manchester
Rogers, Arthur, Monkseaton
Savage F. C., Leamington Spa
Scorgie, Alexander, Alloa
Scott, Wm., Newcastle-on-Tyne
Senior, Arthur Alleyne, Leven
Senter, John Watt, Kildrummy
Siddle, Charles Henry, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Steel, Thomas W., Glasgow
Stott, James Robert, Perth
Stott, Oswald Barker, Thirsk
Sutherland, Alexander, Portsoy
Thomson, Agnes M. M., Ayr
Ward, Reginald M. H., Bedale
Watson, William A., Inverness
Will, Norman, Campbeltown
Wrigley, Arthur, Leeds
Wylie, Robert T., Wolverton
Yates, William Ryland, Stroud

The Recent "Minor."

A Criticism by "One of the Sixty-four."

THE position adopted here is that of a looker-on, and not of a candidate; and I hope that my success at my first attempt is sufficient ground for saying I write without prejudice.

First Day.

Candidates enter by Galen Place. This is the back entrance and its immediate surroundings certainly cannot be described as a place "where angels fear to tread." Surely a ten-guinea fee is worthy of more consideration.

You are ushered in with "Minor or Major?" and, on replying, "Minor," you are directed into the large hall, where you are told to write your name and address on an envelope, which may be found on any of the tables.

A large card in the hall requests candidates not to converse.

At the appointed time one of the officials appears, and directs candidates to their respective subjects. I was sent to chemistry, and ascended the winding staircase. At the entrance to the examination-room you are met by an official at the door, with "What name?" He gives you the number of your bench, and you commence operations.

The room looks as if it had been the victim of hard work. It has certainly seen its best days. It is a well equipped laboratory. One great defect is the absence of water-tap and sink on the bench. Candidates must rely on their water-bottle for supply. Test-tubes, platinum-wire, and foil, are not always absolutely clean. This is not the Society's fault, but an admonition to the boys of the cleansing-department ought to easily remedy this. Test-tube holders also

leave something to be desired. The old wooden arrangement could easily be replaced by the modern metal one.

Professor Thomson was in charge on the day of which I speak, and no one could wish for a better examiner.

The dispensary is situated on the ground-floor. The general arrangement is good. There appeared to be an insufficient supply of flasks and cylindrical measures, and an extra box or two of metric weights would certainly not have been out of place, considering there were so many candidates using cubic centimetres or grams, as the case may be, of B.P. preparations.

Mr. White and Mr. Peck were in charge. Mr. Peck as dispensing examiner is not to be despised; he does not worry one so much as some of the others. Mr. White wants to know a lot. "Why do this?" "Why do the other thing?" "Would you do this at home?" "Have you made this before?"

I overheard one examiner say to a candidate, "Is there anything else you want?" Probably he had asked many things before; but candidates can scarcely, at their first appearance, grasp the sum total of the arrangements, and it is not likely that a man is going to "come down" for the want of asking where a certain thing is. Moreover, candidates are not working under normal conditions which some of the examiners apparently assume. Mr. Holmes, in dispensing, wants to check most of the active ingredients; also to watch you doing certain parts, such as when you are adding solution of mercury in nitric acid to the lard and olive oil in making ung. hyd. nit. Mr. Matthews, as dispensing examiner, leaves a good impression. He evidently is pleased to give effervescent preparations, judging from the number of candidates who had them.

Second Day.

With the exception of the four chemistry examiners, all are in the large hall. Mr. Peck is strong on physics, and it is well the future candidate should know this. Mr. Tickle takes his men over a lot of ground, and usually keeps them about half an hour. One man, I believe, had fifty minutes with him. [Criticisms of two other examiners omitted.] As to botany, Professor Farmer and the other examiner are all that can be desired. Professor Farmer does not keep one long; he apparently can sum his man up in a few minutes. The other examiner wastes little time. First you will see him and the candidate on their knees looking at the table (I afterwards discovered they were looking for the medullary rays in the oak top of the table), then you can see them looking through the microscope, and again you may see them inspecting the botanical specimens on the table.

All agree the examiners in pharmacy are nice—viz., Mr. Holmes and Mr. White. The latter usually gives you the B.P., and you are required to explain the various processes in making galenicals; he wants a few strengths, and he often asks the why and wherefore of B.P. methods. The prescription-examiners were Messrs. Matthews and Taylor. [Here the writer of this criticism becomes remarkably familiar in writing about these examiners, forgetting that they are men of proved experience and he a person desirous of demonstrating his ability as a chemist and druggist.] In *materia medica* Mr. Marsden does not show you too many specimens, but he wants to know a lot about them. He may show the varieties of aloes and ask their names. Why is this Barbados? How to distinguish the commercial varieties of opium, and account for the difference in appearance of Persian and Turkey opium? He occasionally tackles candidates on the soaps and waxes, and may ask an estimation or two. Mr. Wilson gives any amount of specimens to recognise, and generally wants some estimation or other.

The examination is conducted throughout with a thoroughness worthy only of such a body as the Pharmaceutical Society. The majority of the examiners are very genial, and can enjoy a witty remark even from a candidate; and if candidates would remember that it is better to make a friend of the examiners than an enemy, they perhaps would find it more satisfactory. (127/14.)

PROFESSION OR TRADE?—That which "involves the intelligent application of certain general principles rather than mere manual dexterity acquired by constant repetition," is, according to the *Philadelphia Medical Journal*, what makes a profession as distinguished from a trade.

Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Correspondent.)

CONSULS AND COMMERCE.

When the Diplomatic and Consular services were under consideration on Tuesday, some attention was given to the position of our Consuls in relation to trade interests, and a statement of some importance was made by Lord Cranborne, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Recently the Foreign Office has been attempting to specify in rather greater detail the kind of duties which are expected of Consuls in dealing with trade. Lord Cranborne pointed out that it is not a very simple subject. The Foreign Office has to avoid anything in the nature of using our public servants as advertisers or touts for particular firms or articles. On the other hand, the Consuls have great opportunities of acquiring information, and the Foreign Office has laid it down that all the information which they can communicate without breach of confidence should be at the service of the traders of this country. When the British trader in foreign parts desires information all he has got to do is to go to the Consul and ask him for it, and so long as it can be communicated without breach of confidence the Consul is instructed to give it. In regard to the colonies a concession is also granted. There the Consuls are to be at the service of the different colonial Governments, and they are to correspond directly with these Governments "in order to establish one more proof of the usefulness and importance of the Imperial connection."

VISIT OF COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Another point in Lord Cranborne's statement is worthy of note. With the view to proving that the Foreign Office is not indifferent to the furtherance of British trade interests, he mentioned the visits which the two most important commercial agents of the Foreign Office—Mr. Cook from Russia and Mr. Bell from America—recently paid to the United Kingdom. These two gentlemen have visited all the leading centres of industry in England, Scotland, and Ireland. He commented on the nature of their reception. In some places there was no enthusiasm at all; there was no general consensus of opinion amongst the best commercial men of the importance of the work. The point he made in reference to this was that in the face of such indifference it is not fair to accuse the Foreign Office of doing nothing. In his opinion it is doing much; it will persevere, and in time he believes that the Chambers of Commerce in all great centres will appreciate the work of these commercial agents.

THE MIDWIVES BILL

has now passed the House of Lords, and as amended it has been returned to the House of Commons. As I stated last week, it is not anticipated that the Commons will raise objection to any of the changes that have been made.

THE IRISH COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

The objection to the proposal in the Public Offices (Dublin) Bill to acquire land for a Royal College of Science has now taken concrete form in a motion that the Committee which will deal with the Bill be instructed "to consider whether it may be desirable to acquire land elsewhere than in Dublin or in addition to the land proposed to be acquired." The idea of the objectors is that such an institution to be of real value ought to be placed in or near the chief centre of industry—namely, Belfast.

CEYLON AND OPIUM.

Since 1896 the number of opium-shops licensed by the Ceylon Government has increased from sixty-three to sixty-nine, and in the same period the opium imported into Ceylon has risen from 14,976 lbs. to 23,754 lbs. These figures have seriously alarmed Sir Joseph Pease, who intends to suggest to Mr. Chamberlain the desirability of advising the Government of Ceylon to diminish the facilities for the spread of the opium habit amongst the Sinhalese.

*WHAT IS IN A NAME?

Mr. Jasper Tully appears to think that there is a good deal; at any rate, he has exhausted his ingenuity in an effort to

coin a word for "butterine." His first favourite is "butterette." If that is rejected by the Committee, he will try his luck with "buret," and in the last resort he will make an appeal for "buto." It is proposed by Sir E. Straehey that it shall not be lawful to colour butterine to resemble butter.

TRADE FACILITIES IN NEW COLONIES.

It was inevitable that some member should endeavour to introduce a system of Protection in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colonies, in order to secure a lion's share of the trade for British manufacturers. Sir John Rolleston and his twin-soul, Sir Howard Vineent, have placed notices on the paper suggesting preferential tariffs in favour of our own people. There is no chance of a discussion on the subject this Session.

The Spectacle-makers' Examination.

By A SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.

I HAVE sold spectacles practically ever since I entered the drug-trade, but the method of fitting customers with glasses always seemed unscientific and capable of improvement. After reading the article on spectacle-fitting and sight-testing in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1900, I was fired with ambition to improve my methods and take the diploma of the Spectacle-makers' Company. I placed myself with Mr. Lionel Laurence, taking the postal lessons and finishing with a fortnight's oral instruction. At last the time came to present myself at Carpenters' Hall for the written, oral, and practical work of the examination. All the candidates were taken together for the written. The next afternoon I had oral and practical work. My first subject was judging the value and make of spectacle-frames. I had to select half-a-dozen frames from a heap lying on the table, and enter on a card what I thought was the value and where made. This was not a good subject for me, as it is only by long experience that a knowledge of this can be acquired. Next I had to neutralise half-a-dozen sphero-cylindrical lenses. I managed them all right, and within the time (fifteen minutes). Mr. Ellis told me to measure Mr. Thornthwaite's face for a pair of reading-glasses. Using the new Orthos rule, I managed this nicely, Mr. Thornthwaite being a most apt and agreeable "patient." My knowledge of the manufacture of lenses and frames was next tested. Mr. Thornthwaite took me on this, and, having finished, I was told to sit down. In about five minutes Dr. Johnson was free, and I was examined by him on myopia, cataract and eye-measurement. I got on well with him, and I was surprised when he told me that would do: I seemed to be with him such a short time. I was then asked to have some refreshments. I had to wait a considerable time before my final subject, which was taken by Professor Silvanus Thompson. He examined me on lenses, mirrors, prisms, reflection, refraction, the index of refraction, and how to find it, &c. The Professor gave me a very fair examination, helping me out with my explanations when he thought I understood but had difficulty in expression. I was impressed with the fairness of the whole examination and the entire absence of the "trying to fail" method. The subjects cover a wide field, and a good knowledge of each is absolutely necessary. Nobody should expect to pass the S.M.C. examination without study and hard work.

(19/12.)

AN EAU-DE-COLOGNE CASE.—According to a public proclamation in the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Paul Neubner, of Cologne (of the firm of Josef Anton Neumann, of Mailand), has been fined 300m. at the instance of Johann Maria Farina gegenüber dem Jülichs-Platz, under the Merchandise Marks Act, for wilfully selling Cologne water in Germany bearing the following labels: "Johann Anton Farina," "Johann Maria Farina gegenüber dem Platz 135," "Johann Maria Farina gegenüber dem Platz," and "Johann Maria Farina zu Köln am Rhein." In addition, Neubner has been ordered to pay Johann Maria Farina gegenüber dem Jülichs-Platz 1,000m. as compensation.

More than Wages.

AT the Trocadero Restaurant on Friday evening of last week Mr. John H. Patterson, President of the National Cash-register Company, Dayton, Ohio, U.S.A., delivered a lecture to a large gathering in the Alexandra Room on "What More than Wages does an Employer Owe his Employés?" The lecture gave an account of the development of the company since its inception eighteen years ago, when two mechanics began to make cash-registers. During the development of the business Mr. Patterson has given a great deal of attention to the well-being of his employés and their families, and most of the 300 stereopticon pictures which he threw upon the screen were proof that "kindness pays." A distinguished American who sat beside our representative told him before the lecture commenced that Mr. Patterson had not only improved the position of his workers, but had entirely changed their environment. It was difficult to conceive what this meant until Mr. Patterson submitted his facts and showed the pictures; then it was seen that merely by looking after the children of his employés, and teaching them gardening, he had got these little missionaries of brightness to transform the bare houses and the ugly fences into a paradise of flowers and foliage. The company had not been long started before their cash-registers began to come back imperfect in some respects. This, Mr. Patterson said, was due to bad work, because the workmen had little or no interest in the business. He thought he would try to make them take an interest by showing them that he was interested in their personal welfare. Thus he allowed the women to come to their work a quarter of an hour later, and go away at night a quarter of an hour earlier, than the men; he provided them with coffee, and ultimately provided all the workpeople with dining-rooms, resting and recreation rooms, and there is a well-fitted dispensary also. Free baths were supplied, lectures on health and cooking, clubs for men and women, and schools for children. These gradually influenced the workers, and as the business grew they took more and more interest in it, especially when they found they had encouragement to submit suggestions for improvements, prizes being awarded every year for the best. It is impossible to give in a paragraph an adequate idea of the results. Indeed, the gentleman already referred to told our representative that he went to Dayton for a day in order to study the social developments, and became so interested that he stayed two months. Mr. Patterson declared that everything that the company has done for the improvement of the conditions of labour and the welfare of the workers had paid itself over and over again, and this is as true now when the workers number 3,200. One of the most notable statements was that in which Mr. Patterson spoke of the machinery. He is not devoid of the dread of loss involved in replacing old machinery by new, but if it means easier labour, quicker production, and cheaper products, the new takes the place of the old, even though the old has not been there more than two years. One of the pictures showed a machine for making a certain piece of the cash-register. This is worked by a girl, and it does the work that would have required 240 men in the first instance. Mr. Patterson said this does not mean that fewer men are now employed, but that the men get higher wages, and more cash-registers are produced at a much cheaper rate. The whole business is magnificently organised in the three departments—producing, selling, and recording; and large employers of labour who want to make things pleasant all round by getting the machinery—animate and inanimate—to go as smoothly as possible, will learn something by the study of Mr. Patterson's methods.

New Books.

- Allsop, F. C. *Practical Electric-bell Fitting.* 10th ed. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5. Pp. 186. 3s. 6d. (Spon.)
- Erni, H., Brown, A. P. *Mineralogy Simplified: Easy Methods of Identifying Minerals.* 96 illus. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 412. 12s. 6d. (Low.)
- Face Treatment (Practical) and Natural Beauty.* By a London specialist. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5. Pp. 46. 2s. (Truslove.)

Trade Notes.

FRIEDRICHSHALL WATER and the Erasmic Company's products are the latest additions to the P.A.T.A. list.

MESSRS. E. GERAUT & Co., 139 and 141 Farringdon Road, E.C., have received from the Mayor of Finsbury a letter of thanks for supplying the King's dinner in that borough with all the soda-water required.

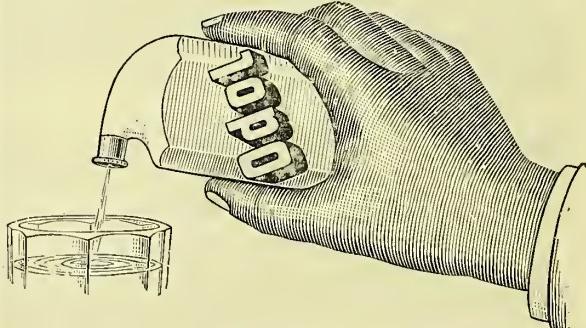
THE MINIMUM PRICE OF BILE BEANS, 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. size, is 1s. 1d. In some copies of our issue of July 5 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. was given—a statement that was corrected, by the instructions of the Bile Beans Manufacturing Company, in the greater number of the copies.

MERCK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC HANDBOOK.—Mr. Fredk. Boehm, 16 Jewry Street, E.C., informs us that he has on hand a few hundred copies of the booklet on Merck's photographic chemicals, and if any of our readers should wish to receive a copy they should send to Mr. Boehm for a copy without delay.

MESSRS. JEWSBURY & BROWN, Ardwick Green, Manchester, have published at 3s. 6d. a treatise by Mr. William Kirkby, F.L.S., entitled "The Evolution of Artificial Mineral Waters." It is one of the most interesting books we have read on this subject, certainly the completest, and we hope to tell more about it in a later issue.

A "TILL" CATALOGUE.—Messrs. G. H. Gledhill & Sons (Limited), of Halifax, and 39 Cheapside, E.C., in an attractive and persuasive catalogue of forty pages demonstrate to business men the way to take care of their money. "Check Tills" is the theme, and Messrs. Gledhill are the inventors and patentees of many varieties of these money-savers, including the "Invincible," the "Unique," the "Marvel," the "Imperial," the "Eclipse," the "Tom Thumb," and many others, made singly or as combinations of desk and till. The illustrations show plainly the method of working, and the facts that ten days' free trial of any machine is allowed and a guarantee given with each machine for five years should commend them to the notice of all traders.

ODOL is the name of a mouth-wash which is already known in this country and in the British colonies, but we are to hear more about it now, as the makers have started a factory in London and are to advertise extensively. The



style of the bottle is unique, and how it is used is shown in the engraving. We hope to say something about the properties of odol in our Summer Issue. The Odol Chemical-works are at 26 Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.

ANTISEPTIC TOBACCO.—It is a practice of many medical men to smoke during certain surgical operations and in infected areas, with the idea of minimising the risk of infection. Dante's Antiseptic Tobacco Company, of 93 Leadenhall Street, E.C., has gone one better, for it has introduced tobacco impregnated with eucalyptus, which it recommends as a preventive of contagion. The samples of Dante's eucalyptus tobacco (in neatly folded tinfoil packets and in cigarettes) sent us have been proven to possess no undue flavour, nor have they an aggressively unpleasant odour when burned. The company also sends us samples of advertising-slips for windows, leaflets and gummed slips with customers' name. These should tend to put the sale of this tobacco in the hands of chemists, and further inducements are that the company does not supply

cutters, and that its goods show 1*l.* profit on each 2*l.* worth purchased.

PYROCHROM is the name given to a new style of glass-decoration which has been introduced into this country from Austria, where the method has been perfected and patented by a chemist. The British rights have been secured by the Pyrochrom Syndicate, 369 Oxford Street, London, W., where there is a good exhibit of mirrors, screens, and showcards which admirably show the capabilities of the process. One may see there wreaths of roses and other flowers round the edges of mirrors and coloured designs on mirror-showcards (*e.g.*, Odol and Buchanan's whisky). If a light is put at the back of these, the colours are seen in all their beauty, and of course this also applies to decorations that are made on window-glass or transparencies; but the effectiveness of the process is best appreciated in a room lined with these decorated mirrors, with daylight or electric light behind them. We gather that the first stage of the process is to de-silverise the portion of mirror on which the decoration is placed; then the colours are put on, and fixed there by heat; but the degree of heat employed is not such as to fuse the glass—*i.e.*, to fire the colours in. Yet these decorations are said to be as indestructible as fired-in coloured glass, and relatively much cheaper. For advertising-purposes pyrochrom will especially be heard about.

Business Changes.

BOOTS (LIMITED) have opened a branch at 9 Belvoir Street, Leicester.

THE TIMOTHY WHITE COMPANY are opening a branch at High Street, Sittingbourne, Kent.

MR. E. WALLIS, chemist and druggist, Streatham, S.W., has transferred his business to Mitcham Lane, Streatham, S.W.

MR. W. H. HAMPTON, chemist and druggist, has bought the business of Mr. E. G. Hughes at 86 Northgate Street, Gloucester.

The address of Mr. W. A. Cameron, chemist and druggist, owing to street nomenclature, has been changed to 47 Midland Road, Bedford.

MR. B. H. RANDALL, pharmaceutical chemist, has purchased the business of Mr. W. A. Leitch, 21 Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.

MR. F. MOSS, chemist, of Kingswood and Staple Hill, has purchased the business of Messrs. Grant & Co. at 239 Cheltenham Road, Bristol.

MR. T. WILKES, Highbury Park pharmacy, Cotham, Bristol, has opened a branch establishment in Paul Street, corner of Oxford Street, Bristol.

MESSRS. EDGAR & CO., chemists, have acquired premises at 109 Queen's Road, Bayswater, W., which they will occupy as soon as alterations are completed.

MR. JOSEPH PHILLIPS, chemist and druggist, of Wimbledon, has purchased the old-established business so long carried on at 21 Nelson Street, Greenwich, by Mr. W. F. Ray.

MR. G. S. DUBERLEY, chemist and druggist, Luton, has taken his assistant, Mr. White, into partnership, and the business will in future be carried on as Duberley & White.

THE business of Mr. H. Shippam, chemist and druggist, at 207 Alfreton Road, Nottingham, has been sold (through the agency of Mr. F. J. Brett, of Leicester) to Mr. W. Holland, chemist and druggist.

MR. ALFRED ARKLE has re-purchased the chemist's business at the corner of Rydal Road and Ullswater Road, Lancaster (which he conducted for so many years), from Mr. J. Gauld, chemist and druggist, who is removing to Liverpool.

AT Loughborough, Mr. John B. Ball has secured the premises at 14 High Street, at one time occupied by his father, the late Mr. Alfred Ball, chemist, and purposes opening

them on completion of extensive alterations as an up-to-date tea, grocery, and provision store.

MR. I. F. STONE, Vice-President of Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Company, is now in charge of the New York office of the company. He was associated with the late Mr. Hartford for two years, and he will continue the business on the lines hitherto existing.

American Notes.

DRUG-CLERKS' HOURS.—The hours of labour of drug-clerks has been made the subject of an official investigation by the Labour Commissioner of Minnesota. That officer examined the cases of 289 drug-clerks, and found that 8 per cent. of them worked less than ten hours a day; 14 per cent. worked ten hours; 25 per cent. twelve hours; 17 per cent. fifteen hours; 5 per cent. sixteen hours; 2 per cent. seventeen hours. Forty-one were found to be at leisure on Sunday, 87 on alternate Sundays, and 161 not at all on Sundays. Only livery-stable employés were found to work more hours.

MR. MAX J. BREITENBACH, president of the M. J. Breitenbach Co., of New York, bought the drug-business of Messrs. Tarrant & Co., 21 Jay Street, New York, including the goodwill, trade-names, trade-marks, copyrights, labels, recipes, merchandise, &c., at public auction on June 23. The bidding opened at \$4,500 and was concluded at \$51,150, the price paid by Mr. Breitenbach. It is understood that Mr. Breitenbach acted as the representative of a syndicate, formed for the purpose of keeping the business intact. There was only one other bidder, supposed to represent a local wholesale drug house, who withdrew when the bids reached \$50,000.

WHOLESALE VACCINATION.—The Boston State Board of Health has reported in the Massachusetts House of Representatives on its investigation of the feasibility of manufacturing pure vaccine-lymph. The Board recommends extending to the manufacture and free distribution of vaccine-lymph the system which has been in vogue in regard to diphtheria-antitoxin since 1895. It recommends the construction of a building for the housing of animals, and says that future demands should be based not upon the population but upon the birth-rate. If the vaccination is thoroughly carried out by local sanitary officials, it is estimated that 150,000 persons will be vaccinated annually, of whom 60,000 will be infants, 50,000 revaccinations, and 40,000 immigrants.

FIRE.—The seven-storey building at 79 Ann Street, New York, occupied by Messrs. McKesson & Robbins, wholesale druggists, caught fire on June 25, and was completely gutted. The cause of the fire, which started on the third floor, is unknown. As only quinine and colocynth were stored on this floor the possibility of chemical combustion is eliminated. The building was used as a storehouse for crude drugs, dyestuffs, and packing. There was also a very complete electrical plant and considerable machinery in the building, all of which is said to be destroyed. The damage is estimated at between \$75,000 and \$100,000. The firemen were greatly hampered by the dense and stifling smoke that came from the burning drugs. Six men were overcome, but revived quickly upon being removed from the scene.—A fire which broke out on the morning of June 21 in Brooklyn destroyed the entire factory, a four-storey building occupied by the American Tartar Company, makers of cream of tartar and tartaric acid.

THE exports of chemical products into Bulgaria during 1901 amounted in value to 52,021*l.* against 22,981*l.* in 1900, and 24,794*l.* in 1899. "Drugs, mineral waters, &c.," figure for 18,035*l.*, against 12,813*l.* in 1899.

A COMPANY has been incorporated for developing the growth of the castor-oil tree in the Kona district of Hawaii. The seed already produced in this district has found, it is said, a ready sale at about 12*l.* per ton.

CHEMICALS, medicines, resins, and perfumery to the value of 3,912*l.* were imported into the province of Cagliari (Sardinia) during 1901. Of this amount the United Kingdom contributed 1,888*l.*, Belgium 642*l.*, France 222*l.*, and other countries 1,157*l.*

The North British Branch.

A MEETING of the new Executive of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at York Place, Edinburgh, on Thursday, July 17, Mr. Peter Boa in the chair. On the motion of Mr. Kerr, seconded by Mr. Johnston, Mr. Boa was re-elected Chairman, and accepted office. Mr. Doig was re-elected Vice-Chairman. Messrs. W. Cummings, J. P. Gilmour, and James Nesbit were welcomed to the Executive as new members. The General Purposes Committee was re-elected, Mr. Nesbit being added to the members. The committee for nominating examiners was also re-elected, with the exception of Mr. Currie, who has retired. Mr. Hill made a statement as to the draft scheme for a University curriculum for pharmaceutical students desiring to take the B.Sc. degree and securing the benefits of the Carnegie Trust for that purpose. Certain verbal alterations had been made on the draft approved by the Council for the purpose of making the language absolutely clear, and it was now intended to send copies to the four universities, to await their reply, and to the Carnegie Trustees, so that the Trust might be put in possession of all the information as to what was being done, so that it could be considered along with other applications for grants. Mr. Maben moved that the scheme be remitted to the new General Purposes Committee to continue the negotiations on the matter. He proceeded to express the opinion that they should endeavour to secure that students who desired to go in for the degree should only have to pass the medical Preliminary instead of the science Preliminary, which was much stiffer. It was explained that the matter had been discussed, and the University authorities would not agree to put pharmaceutical students on a different footing from those going in for the science degree. The scheme was remitted as proposed. This was all the business of importance.

Colonial and Foreign News.

A CHEMIST'S DEATH.—At a coroner's inquiry held at Kingston, Jamaica, on May 5, relative to the death of Mr. Charles Dunwell Moffat, pharmaceutical chemist (reported in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of May 3, page 695), Mr. H. H. Cousins, the Island chemist, said he had found 3 gr. of morphine in the viscera and contents, and was of opinion that death was due to morphine-poisoning. Mr. Cousins stated that that was the fifth case of morphine-poisoning he had investigated in Jamaica within six months. The medical evidence bore out the statement that morphine was the cause of Mr. Moffat's death, and Mrs. Moffat deposed that deceased was troubled with insomnia, and was in the habit of taking something to make him sleep. A verdict was returned that deceased died from an overdose of morphine, taken accidentally.

SACCHARIN IN GERMANY.—The Saccharin Bill, which was passed by the German Reichstag last month, contains the following among other provisions: "The production or import of saccharin is prohibited except under licence from the Federal Council, which is empowered to give the necessary permission to one or more manufacturers or importers. This permission may be recalled at any time. The business of the licence-holders will be subject to constant official inspection. Saccharin may only be retailed in chemists' shops, and only to persons officially licensed to use it for scientific or medical purposes. The present factories are to receive compensation upon the basis of six times their net average annual profit, which is to be reckoned at 4m. the kilo. The Imperial Chancellor is empowered to fix the maximum of saccharin to be produced by each factory."

FIRE.—The cod-liver oil refinery and warehouses of Mr. Joh. Rye Holmboe, at Tromsøe, Norway, were totally destroyed by fire on June 8. Mr. Holmboe has made arrangements for continuing his business in temporary quarters, and will have his new refinery ready for next season.—A London morning paper states that a terrible fire

broke out in a chemist's shop in Bologna last week owing to the breakage of a bottle of benzine. The shop being full of combustible stores, the flames spread all over the establishment, and by the time the firemen arrived the conflagration was beyond control. Above the shop, the rest of the house, which was a large one, was occupied by many families. As the flames rose those above found escape cut off by the fire, and shrieked piteously for help. The firemen were much impeded by the crowds which thronged the street. The fire had only been burning a few minutes when two huge carboys of benzine at the back of the shop blew up with a frightful explosion, injuring fifteen persons in the street. This catastrophe produced a frightful panic. Fortunately, before further damage could be done a large body of troops arrived, split up the people into small sections, and drove them back from the scene of the fire. The casualties are so far unreported, but already fifty families have fled from the doomed spot, taking what valuables they could catch up in the hurry of their flight.

PHARMACY PROSECUTIONS IN JAMAICA.—In the Kingston (Jamaica) Police Court on May 28, before Mr. A. V. Kingdon, A.R.M., Mr. Eugene Magnus, the proprietor of Messrs. John M. Crosswell & Co., was charged with breaches of the Drugs and Poisons Law in that he did not enter in a register the names of persons to whom he sold drugs or poisons, and that the signboard read "John M. Crosswell & Co., licensed to sell drugs and poisons," and the name of the dispenser did not appear. Mr. Magnus pleaded guilty to both charges, and it was pointed out on his behalf that the matter was to be put before the Legislature so that the law might be made to conform with the English law. The Magistrate, taking this into consideration, imposed a fine of 1s. in each case.—In a second case, Vincent Nunes was charged with selling drugs and poisons without a licence. The accused asked that the case might be postponed as his solicitor was not there. The evidence of Mr. Charles Don, medical storekeeper, with regard to the poisons was taken, as Mr. Don was leaving the island for England that day. The case was postponed.—Another charge, against James Taylor, who keeps a drug-store at 46 East Queen Street, Kingston, alleged that the defendant sold drugs and poisons without a licence, and without a person licensed to sell or manage the store. Detective Brown said he sent a woman to Mr. Taylor's shop to purchase some tincture of rhubarb and some tincture of jalap. The woman was served by a girl. The evidence of the woman and of Mr. Charles Don, who identified the substances as drugs, was taken; and Mr. J. C. Bryant, who appeared for the defendant, submitted that the case was not proved against his client. He contended that under the Law rhubarb could be sold by anyone, and jalap was not even mentioned by the Law. The Magistrate pointed out that the Law said "any drug," and he would take it as such. James G. Surgeon, a certified dispenser, called on behalf of the defence, said he was in the employ of the defendant and was in personal management of the store on the day in question. He was not present at the time the drugs were sold to the woman. The Magistrate was satisfied that the defendant left a dispenser in his store to superintend, found the defendant not guilty, and discharged him.—Leonora Hypopelite, the person who served the drugs in the previous case, pleaded guilty to selling drugs without being licensed to do so. A fine of 20s., and 3s. costs, or fourteen days' imprisonment, was imposed.

THE CHEMIST AND THE MENDICANT.—Henry A. Lewis (25), a strong-looking fellow, with no fixed abode, went to the shop of Mr. John Dwyer, chemist, of Ball's Pond Road, Islington, on Tuesday, and got more than he bargained for. Mr. Dwyer told the Magistrate at the North London Police Court what happened. "The man came in as I was serving my customers. I asked him what I could do for him. He said, 'I am an Englishman!' I said, 'Well, what of that?' He said, 'I want money'; and I answered, 'You will get none here, so you had better be off.' He muttered some curses and a prophecy that I should come to want myself, and departed. But I followed him to the door, and saw him enter the shop of a neighbour. Two policemen were at the time passing, and I called their attention to the man." One of the constables now said he listened to what the man said at the tobacconist's shop. It was almost exactly as Mr. Dwyer had just described. The man was arrested as he was reviling the tobacconist and mankind generally. The prisoner was remanded for a week.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Terpeneless Oil of Lemon.

SIR,—I should like to draw your attention to a few points in connection with the report in your journal dealing with the recent terpeneless-oil-of-lemon case. I have seen Messrs. Stevenson & Howell since they wrote you last week, and can naturally understand that they formed opinions as to what was said in court, which considerably annoyed them. But when I mention that I was in the box for half an hour, and the report of my evidence covers a dozen lines or so, it will easily be understood that serious misunderstandings might arise. No mention of dates in several cases is in itself alone sufficient to entirely alter the aspect of several points. One point on which a misunderstanding has clearly arisen is that it has been thought that I stated that I had examined the oil in dispute, and certified it equal to Stevenson & Howell's. This I absolutely denied in court under cross-examination. I have never seen to this day the oil delivered to the plaintiff in the action, and declined to express any opinion on it in court. And to compare the two oils reported by Messrs. Helbing and Passmore under the marks "Stevenson & Howell" and "L," and referred to in Messrs. Stevenson & Howell's letter of last week, has never been either suggested or done by me.

Yours, &c.,
ERNEST J. PARRY.

208 High Street, Borough, S.E., July 14.

SIR,—Mr. Parry has kindly allowed us a sight of the letter that he is sending to you for publication in the next issue of your paper, and a perusal of this will at once explain the misapprehension that has taken place. We hasten to say that we never for one moment wished to impugn Mr. Parry's well-known analytical ability, especially as regards essential oils. We were fully under the impression when we wrote to your paper that Mr. Parry had himself examined the oil of lemon supplied to Messrs. Lumley & Co., and had classed it as being of equal purity to our own.

We are, yours faithfully,

STEVENSON & HOWELL (LIMITED).

95A Southwark Street, S.E., July 15.

[In case these letters should leave the impression that our report was incorrect, we may point out that the report did not contain any statement or any suggestion that Mr. Parry said he had analysed the oil which was the subject of the action.—EDITOR.]

Drug-trade Appeal Fund.

SIR,—Mr. Glyn-Jones suggests that a fund, which should at the outset amount to 1,000/-, be established, which should be used in appeal cases affecting the drug-trade. This affords all those who were willing to subscribe to the "Templar Malins" appeal case an opportunity of placing such subscriptions at the disposal of the trustees mentioned in Mr. Glyn-Jones's letter. The dental authorities having, as they think, vanquished Templar Malins, will soon be on the war-path again, and in a suitable case this will be another instance in which this Drug-trade Appeal Fund will be of value to the trade. I have therefore pleasure in offering the five guineas I promised.

Yours faithfully,

Barnsley, July 12.

ARTHUR OGLESBY.

The Irish L.G.B. Drug-list.

SIR,—When the Irish Local Government Board evolved their list of ordinary medicines it was supposed to be a production worthy of its genesis by a combination of all the talents. As a matter of fact, it is collated from ordinary drug-lists, such as every wholesale house issue every month, and quoting prices which they never expect to get.

Contractors are called on to state the discount they are prepared to allow, but for articles not mentioned therein they can charge any price which is supposed to be wholesale. Considering that the fixed price in the list for compound liquorice-powder is 1s., and that for lin. bellad. meth. 2s. 4d. per lb., it is not to be wondered at if the discount offered is 12½ per cent. to 25 per cent. At one of the Dublin unions the other day a medical officer sent a requisition for pulv. rhei 4 lbs. Will it be believed that it is not on the official list? The contractors naturally whistled for joy when they got this, as it had to be paid for at their own price.

Yours truly,

Dublin, July 6.

L.R.C.S.I. (12/26.)

B.P. Notes.

SIR,—There has always been a difficulty with compound liquorice-powder in the matter of odour and acidity. Would not a little sodium bicarbonate be a useful addition, seeing that it is quite compatible with the liquorice and senna? Evans, many years ago, showed that all samples of sulphur contained 0·125 per cent. of sulphuric acid, although the B.P. to this day says sulphur has no action on litmus paper.

In regard to the B.P. statement that butyl chloral hydrate is soluble in about 50 parts of water, which is equal to 10 gr. per fl. oz., or nearly so, a dispenser reports that with hot water 15 gr. can be made to remain in each fluid ounce of water, even when cold. The question is asked whether the hot water decomposes the article, producing something more soluble than the original substance, or is there some misunderstanding in the matter?

Under the head of sodii carbonas the B.P. says that 1 part is soluble in 2 parts of cold water, but in making liquor sode chlorinatae 24 oz. is required to be dissolved (and it can be done) in 1 quart of cold distilled water.

PHARMAX. (20/90.)

Dispensing Notes.

Ung. Potass. Iodidi.

SIR,—Prior to 1898 ung. potassii iodidi and lin. potassii iodidi cum sapone were frequently prescribed here. Neither was satisfactory. The former, in addition to being greasy, soon got discoloured, and the patient began to think it was wrong. The latter, although more cleanly, wanted stiffness and grip. On my suggestion several of the local medical men gave up both of these, and wrote their prescriptions thus:—

Potassii iodidi	...	...	...	gr. 64
Potassii carb.	...	...	...	gr. 4
Aquae	...	...	...	3j.
Lin. saponis, B.P., ad	...	...	...	3j.

Solve.

This is the same strength as the old B.P. ointment, and, in addition to keeping well, is clean. It continues to be used here, and gives satisfactory results.

Yours truly,

Stirling.

JOHN RAFFAN.

Bismuth-mixture.

SIR,—Would you please favour us in your Dispensing column, with an explanation as to how the following prescription should be dispensed, or what could have caused it to have gone as it has?—

Bismuthi subnit.	...	...	...	3ij.
Mucilag. tragacanth.	...	...	...	3j.
Aquae chlorof. ad	...	...	...	3vj.

M. Ft. mist.

On each occasion when the bismuth and tragacanth came in contact a curdy gelatinous mass was formed, also a separation of some of the gum. The mucilage used at the first few attempts had been rather old and somewhat sour. New mucilage was prepared and used, but with the same results. Mixtures of the same kind have been dispensed here very often before, but never with the above result. In trying the mixture we diluted the various ingredients several ways without the least success.

Yours sincerely,

J. L. S. G. (21/32.)

[This happens with bismuth-subnitrate mixtures which are acid. The clotting is prevented by making the mixture feebly alkaline—e.g., with ammonia or sodium carbonate.]

Knapp's Prescriptions.

The following are copies of prescriptions sent to people in this country who reply to the advertisements of Dr. Knapp Medical Company, 24 Gratiot Avenue, Detroit, Mich.:—

B	Lithia cit.	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
	Olei juniperi	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
	Resinia abla	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
	Pot. brom.	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
	Res. podophyllin.	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
	Muripamana	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$

M. et ft. pil. No. 1 ft. No. xxx.

Sig.: One after breakfast daily.

Cambus indicus	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Muripamana	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Potass. brom.	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Calasaya	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Ferri iodid.	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Phosphorous	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Saw palmetto...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Echinacea ang.	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$

M. et ft. pil. No. 1, ft. No. xxx.

Sig.: One at bed-time.

B	Hydrastis can.	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
	Barosma bet.	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
	Saw palmetto...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
	Damiana	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
	Sanguinaria	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
	Nucis vom.	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
	Pepsin scale	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
	Muripamana	...	...	...	gr. j.

M. ft. pil No. 1, ft. No. xxx.

Sig.: One after supper daily.

The prescriptions are lithographed in ink which looks like blue-black. Judging from the errors and mixture of bad Latin and poor English, they are written by an illiterate person whose "Muripamana" is apparently intended to draw the correspondents further.

13/63. Ignoramus.—Ferric phosphate is really precipitated in your quinine-and-iron mixture. Substitute another acid than phosphoric.

Legal Queries.

17/36. W. S. F.—We think "expert in artificial teeth" is an addition which may reasonably be interpreted to imply that you are specially qualified to practise dentistry. A person who supplies artificial teeth and performs dental operations, but who is not a dentist, may advertise the goods he supplies in as glowing language as he likes; but as soon as he begins to describe his own qualifications or skill he comes into touch with Section 3 of the Dentists Act. Several phrases in your handbill, apart from the above addition, are on the border-line.

21/22. Mideal.—A licence to retail methylated spirit is not granted to anyone licensed to retail beer, spirits, wine, or sweets for consumption *on* the premises. Off-licence holders may retail methylated spirit.

21/48. Apprentice.—You cannot extend the term of apprenticeship because the apprentice is certified to be ill.

21/68. Bottles.—The contract which you entered into for the bottles is not at all affected by the demand for money, more than the value of the bottles, by a party apparently not connected with the contract. You should endeavour to look at matters of this kind in a reasonable manner, else you will get into trouble.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

243/35. Nicholas.—Books on Curvature of the Spine.—R. Barwell, "Causes and Treatment of Lateral Curvature of the Spine," 6s.; P. G. Lewis, "Relief and Cure of Spinal Curvature," 7s. 6d.; and N. Smith, "Curvatures of the Spine," 5s.

245/19. J. G.—Laundry-bleach.—This can be made on a small scale by using the formula for liq. soda chlorinate given in the Pharmacopœia.

242/14. Aletris.—As caulking composition generally contains pitch, turpentine would probably remove it from the surface of wood.

244/67. G. W.—Hair Falling Out after illness.—Lin. crinale (cantharidin), the formula for which is given in the C. & D., May 17, page 779, is the best to use in this condition. It is not necessary to have the hair cut short.

242/33. Booco.—Ice-cream Powder.—See reply to "Velo" (5/1).

241/17. W. C. D.—The best way To Clean Oily Bottles is to boil them for some time in a copper of water strongly impregnated with potash or pearlash.

244/19. Denum.—Herb-beer Essence.—The quantity of sodium salicylate needed to prevent the vegetable decoction from fermenting would be very large. If, however, the quassia, pimento, cayenne, and gentian were simply infused in the boiling water for an hour, which would be quite sufficient to extract the virtues of the drugs, the preservatives you use would be ample. There is no advantage in the prolonged boiling you employ, but, on the contrary, much objection.

253/68. H. H. H.—Teething-powder to suit your wrappers.—These had better be the 3-gr. powders of a mixture of calomel (1), carmine (1 gr. to the ounce), powdered sugar of milk (5).

252/19. A. E. W.—Cider-preservative.—The mixture used for this in modern practice is composed of sodium salicylate (20) and saccharin (1), in the proportion of half a teaspoonful to a gallon of cider. To prevent the fermentation which leads to the acidity complained of, the use of wood charcoal (C. & D., February 22, page 293) is recommended.

252/33. Oleum.—The cough-mixture formula is a good one, and the *modus operandi* is the only way if a clear mixture is desired. The balsams are boiled in the water exactly as in making syr. tolutan.; to use spirit, which is the only other alternative that suggests itself, would alter the character of the mixture altogether.

253/14. G. W. W.—(1) Specific for Worms in Cattle.—The following will suit your label:—

Ol. terebinth.	...	...	...	3iv.
Ol. lini	...	...	...	3iv.
Pulv. pterocarpi	...	...	...	3ss.

Mix. A teaspoonful to be applied to the throat of each sheep for throat-worms. For tape-worms, &c., the dose of the mixture is two to three teaspoonfuls.

(2) You are wrong about "Xrascor." His sarcasm was directed against the Inland Revenue officials.

253/55. Wild Cherry.—Uric-acid Solvents.—The chief are potassium citrate, lithium salts, piperazine, lyctol, and urotropine. Piperazine is probably the most powerful solvent for uric acid. The dose is 4 gr. to 10 gr., or, in cases of uric-acid calculi, a 1 to 2 per cent. solution may be injected into the bladder.

256/25. J. P. W.—A soluble essence of ginger ale would seem to meet your requirements. There are several recipes in "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

259/45. Color.—Variation in Caramel.—If you will read the paper on the manufacture of caramel in the C. & D., April 7, 1900, page 583, you will see how and why samples of caramel differ.

245/34. Tyro.—There is no book on the subject you mention, but we hope to deal with the matter in a practical manner shortly.

258/65. Jean.—You do not give us enough information about the solution of resin to enable us to give you an intelligible answer.

230/5. Ireland.—(1) **Hair-dye.**—To get "golden-brown" effects on white hair weak dyes are used, such as silver nitrate $\frac{3}{4}$ j. to $\frac{3}{4}$ iv., or pyrogallol $\frac{3}{4}$ j. to $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. If the hair is already dark, the use of hydrogen peroxide is indicated.

(2) **Chillie-paste:**

Pulv. capsici	...	...	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$ viii.
Ol. olivæ	...	...	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$ xxij.
Cetacei	...	...	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$ v.

Digest the capsicum in the oil for three days, strain, press, filter, and add the spermæcti, stirring till it melts. Stir till cold.

1/47. R. A. R. (Savannah).—**Trousseau's Wine** is official in the French Codex under the title of "Vin de Digitale Composé de l'Hôpital-Dieu," the formula being:

Fol. digitalis pulv.	...	...	...	5	grams
Ral. scillas	...	...	...	15	grams
Bacc. juniperi	...	...	...	75	grams
Potass. acetat. sicc.	...	...	...	50	grams
Vin. alb.	...	...	...	900	grams
Alcohol (90-per-cent.)	...	...	...	100	grams

Bruise the squill and the juniper-berries, and macerate, together with the digitalis, in the mixture of wine and alcohol for six days, with occasional shaking. Strain, press, and dissolve the potassium acetate in the liquid, and filter. The dose is a tablespoonful two or three times a day.

4/9. F. G. A. B.—(1) Shellac is the best cement for refixing palette-knife handles. Melt the shellac, and pour into the hollow of the handle, previously heated, and insert the hot steel handle of the knife, and keep in position till cold. (2) **Floor-polish.**—This should contain wax if a fairly permanent preparation is desired. The furniture-paste formula No. 1 in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," page 315, answers well for polishing a stained and varnished floor.

4/8. Henbane (Brisbane).—(1) If you can combine shellac with your ink it would give a gloss. We do not, however, quite understand what you do with the ink; if for ticket-writing, printers' ink is not the best kind to use. (2) The incrustation of ink on the pen cannot be prevented. (3) Strong hydrochloric acid is intended in Dieterich's formula for marking-ink. ("Pharmaceutical Formulas," page 376.)

4/55. R. H.—**Ticket-writing.**—If you are not artist enough to write window-tickets by hand you could use stencil-plates, which are supplied by Mr. Richford, 44 Snow Hill, E.C. Stencilled tickets are not equal in appearance to hand-printed ones.

3/63. G. G.—**Dried Yeast** is made by putting brewers' yeast into sacks, washing with water, pressing out part of the water, removing the rest by means of a centrifuge, and finally drying either in a vacuum apparatus or current of warm air.

3/36. Telo.—The cyclostyle is a useful method of reproducing written circulars; the neostyle method is also much used now.

3/57. H. H.—A good formula for artificial manure for garden use is given in the *C. & D.*, August 11, page 296.

4/6. Wilts.—If acetic acid and spirit are unsuccessful in removing nits from the hair, an alkaline solution should be tried.

5/70. Chemicus.—The London County Council chemists treat the sewage by adding $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of iron sulphate and 1 gr. of lime to each gallon. This precipitates the solids, and the liquor is afterwards passed through bacterial filter-beds. If you cannot filter your sewage, use a grain or two of permanganate to each gallon.

5/17. A. M.—Give the horse that has been dosed with arsenic 1 oz. of Epsom salts in its food or water morning and evening.

3/53. Birgo.—We know of no book describing the manufacture of **Rice-paper**. The process consists in mixing very fine rice powder into a thin perfectly smooth paste with water, to which a little sugar has been added, pouring into iron wafer-moulds, previously warmed and oiled, and heating over a charcoal fire for a few minutes until the wafer is dry. From the large sheets smaller ones are cut by punches.

5/14. W. G.—(1) An occasional spraying with the following **Insecticide** will prevent green fly attacking rose-trees:—

Extract of quassia	...	...	...	1	lb.
Soft soap	...	...	...	7	lb.

Mix well.

One ounce to 2 gals. of water is the proportion to use for rose-trees.

(2) "Sweet pepper" is the fruit of *Capsicum annum*, used for reddening the plumage of canaries.

5/50. Antiseptic.—**Antiseptic Sponges** for surgical use. Lord Lister recommended that the sponge be boiled in carbolic solution, but the shrinking and hardening which results is objected to by many surgeons. A process such as the following is generally employed: The sponge is first pressed through iron rollers to crush the concretions it contains. It is then macerated with water for some days to wash out the calcareous powder, and afterwards in hydrochloric acid (1-30) to dissolve out the residue. The sponge is then washed till free from acid, the water wrung out, and the sponge finally placed in carbolic-acid solution (1-20).

5/1. Velo.—**Ice-cream Powder.**—A sample we examined some time ago had the following composition:—

Powdered starch	...	...	...	1	oz.
Powdered sugar	...	...	...	1	oz.
Azo-orange dye	...	...	...	q.s.	
Essence of almonds	...	...	...	mx.	
Essence of vanilla	...	...	...	mx.	

Mix with 1 pint of milk, bring just to the boiling-point to thicken the starch, and when cold put into a freezer.

18/6. Rusticus.—See reply to Velo (5|1).

5/9. J. N. B.—**Books on Cold-storage.**—Leask's "Refrigerating - machinery" (Simpkin, Marshall), and Taylor's "Refrigeration and Cold-storage" (Lockwood) are the only books we know on the subject.

6/43. Midland.—**Starch Gloss.**—Glycerin or powdered soap are the ingredients that give flexibility to linen, gloss is given by spermæcti or French chalk, whilst borax and gum arabic are credited with the property of hardening the linen. The simplest gloss is a powder containing French chalk 3 parts, powdered white soap 1 part, borax 1 part, but in some laundries nothing but a **Liquid Gloss** is tolerated, a formula for which is given in the *C. & D.*, January 18, page 95.

6/55. Vendeg.—**Change-of-life Mixture.**—It is not possible to give a mixture which would suit all cases. As a rule the most valuable drugs at this time of a woman's life are potassium bromide and valerian, but bromides are counter-indicated in cases of melancholia. If there is profuse menorrhagia ergot and iron are required, whilst if a tonic mixture is given one containing liq. arsenicalis, tr., nuc. vom., and ferr. quin. cit. is the most successful.

7/62. J. E. J.—**Rubber Solution** for mending cycle-tires:—

Masticated caoutchouc (negro-head)	1	oz.	
Coal benzene	...	20	oz.

Dissolve by mechanical agitation, and concentrate by dissipating part of the solvent.

1/73. Corona.—**Sachet Powder** like your specimen:—

Powdered orris-root	...	...	lb. iiij.
Raspred sandal wood	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$ v.
Powdered sassafras	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$ v.
Powdered patchouli-leaves	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$ j.
Oil of bergamot	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$ j.
Essence of musk	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$ j.
Oil of neroli	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$ j.
Oil of rose geranium	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$ j.

Mix.

243/49. San Francisco.—**Cold-cream.**—This is prepared from such a formula as the first one you give (*C. & D.*, June 8, 1901, page 915). Perhaps you have not quite followed the manipulations.

"THE EARLY MORNING FLY" page in this week's Coloured Supplement should make an attractive showcard in these hot days.

ARSENIC AND CANCER.

IT has been recently stated that one reason why cancer is on the increase is that arsenic is much more largely used now than, say, fifty years ago. The *Polyclinic Journal* gives some interesting information on the subject. It shows, from the Registrar-General's returns, that the death-rate from cancer had increased by 136 per cent. in the case of males and 70 per cent. in the case of females from the decade 1861-70 to the last decade, 1891-1900. The presence of arsenic in beer is given as accounting for increased use of arsenic, and consequent growth of cancer. It is pointed out that cancer has not increased amongst Friends during the period, so far as insurance statistics show, and Friends are not beer-drinkers. As to the medical use of arsenic, the *Polyclinic* consulted Mr. Cornelius Hanbury, the present head of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Plough Court, who had the firm's filed prescriptions examined from the year 1861 to the present time. The result shows that during 1861 arsenic occurred once in every eighty-one prescriptions, in 1874 once in every fifty-six, and in 1901 once in every fourteen. Statistics taken at Messrs. Allen & Hanburys' Vere Street house show no increase in 1902, but rather the reverse, as compared with 1887. Instead of showing the presence of arsenic in one out of every fourteen prescriptions, as at Plough Court in 1901, the Vere street ones show only one in twenty-five. The Apothecaries' Company say it is probable that the use of arsenic has increased. The *Polyclinic* is far from wishing to suggest that these figures prove what they seem to imply, for there are possible fallacies, and the inquiry must be conducted on a larger scale before any trustworthy conclusions can be arrived at; but they indicate a large increase in the medicinal use of arsenic during the last half-century. It is possible, however, that the increase has already ceased to be progressive. Our contemporary has also ascertained that so far as prescriptions are concerned there is little lending of them, and few of them are used without the authority of medical attendants.

CHLOROFORM INVESTIGATION.

THE Chloroform Committee of the British Medical Association has issued a report of work done during the year. The instruction the committee had was to investigate methods of quantitatively determining the presence of chloroform in the air and in the living body. The report gives as appendices the papers of the different investigators. Dr. Waller concludes from a series of experiments that the weight of chloroform recoverable from the body of a small animal killed by the inhalation of chloroform amounts to one part in 10,000 of the body-weight—in the case of a small animal a quotient about twice that estimated by Snow as being lethal to the human subject. Mr. Vernon Harcourt reports on a method for testing the total amount of chloroform from any source not yielding other volatile compounds of chlorine, in the course of which it became necessary to find the solubility in water of chloroform when contained in air. A current of air and chloroform (the proportion of the latter being only 1·13 per cent.) was drawn through a flask containing 500 c.c. of water at 15° for several hours; the weight of chloroform in the water was found to be 0·527 gram per litre. Two determinations were made at the body-temperature, the weights of chloroform per litre being found to be 0·513 and 0·563. This is curious, as the solubility of chloroform in water by shaking is from 1 in 210 to 1 in 150, according to the temperature. Professor Dunstan has devised a method of determining the amount of chloroform in air by absorbing the chloroform by olive oil, a method which is reported as satisfactory and expeditious. Other workers were Mr. A. Angel and Dr. Tissot, the latter performing a large number of experiments on dogs and examining the blood for chloroform. The blood undergoes changes of colour in chloroform, the arterial blood becoming black at the moment of cessation of respiration which precedes death. The whole report is a very lengthy one, but it is thought that ultimate practical value will accrue. The next stage is to verify the conclusions now arrived at.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: July 17.

A N improved tone is apparent in business circles this week, and several articles of produce are on the upward grade, including cannabis indica, senega, American oils of peppermint, and ginger. Cascara sagrada and jalap have met with more support, the latter being dearer. The only change in fine chemicals is an advance in phenazone. Citric and tartaric acids have a firmer tendency, and demand has improved; cream of tartar is also active. Opium is lower, and prices of cod-liver oil in Norway have been reduced. Quinine is nominal in the absence of business. The following table shows the movements of the week:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Camphor (crude)	Acid, citric Acid, tartaric	Ammonia sulphate	Arrowroot Canary-seed (c.i.f.)
Cannabis indica	Ginger (Cochin and Japanese)		Oil, cod-liver
Ginger Jamaica			Opium
Jalap			Quinine (sec. hands)
Lemon-juice			Vanilla
Lemon-peel			
Oil, peppermint (H.G.H.) and "Wayne Co."			
Phenazone			
Senega			

Arrivals.

The following drugs, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from July 9 to 16, inclusive:— Acid, carbolic (@ Cologne), 144; acid, citrie (@ Bordeaux), 14; acid, tartaric (@ Rotterdam) 44, (@ Bordeaux) 8; acetone, 96; aloes (@ Aden), 55 c.s.; argol (@ Oporto), 27; arrowroot (@ St. V.), 1,324; arsenic (@ Barcelona) 135, (@ Antwerp) 13, (@ Melbourne) 50; benzoin (@ Penang), 54 c.s.; bleaching-powder (@ Tréport), 32; bromine (@ Hamburg), 40; cardamoms, 57; castor oil (Ital.), 10 c.s.; cinchona (@ Bombay) 216, (@ Colombo) 39, (@ Calcutta) 1,086 bales; citric acid (@ Rotterdam), 5; citronella oil (@ Hamburg), 2 drums; coeculus indicus, 200; cod-liver oil (@ Aalesund) 130, (@ Rotterdam) 50; copper sulphate (@ Spain), 10; cream of tartar (@ Bordeaux) 162, (@ Spain) 20; drugs (@ Leghorn) 67, (@ Marseilles) 27 bales, (@ New York) 26; essential oils (@ Hong-Kong), 95 c.s.; fennel-seed (@ Antwerp), 50; galla (@ Persia), 484; gentian (@ Bordeaux), 38; ginger (@ Jamaica) 80, (@ Calcutta) 113; glycerin (@ San Sebastian) 60 drums, (@ Adelaide) 200 c.s.; gum olibanum (@ Bombay), 26; gum, unenumerated (@ Persia) 110 bgs. 751 c.s. 253 pkgs.; honey (Chilian) 276 brls., (@ Jamaica) 377; insect-powder (@ Trieste) 30 kegs, (@ Ostend) 40; kola (W.C. Africa), 24; lemon oil (@ Palermo), 4 c.s.; lime-juice (@ Jamaica), 6 pns.; nux vomica (@ Calcutta), 243; opium (@ Persia) 79, (@ Calcutta) 42, (@ Smyrna) 10; orris (@ Leghorn), 10; potash cyanide (@ Paris), 60 c.s.; potash permanganate, 50; saffron (@ Valencia), 1; sal ammoniac (@ Amsterdam), 13; senna (@ Bombay), 54; sandalwood (E.I.), 70 in tr.; sarsaparilla (@ New York), 110; scammony-root (@ Marseilles), 40; shellac 922; button lac 188; soy (@ China), 149; spermaceti (Chil.), 26; squills (@ Trieste), 10 bgs.; sulphur (@ Catania), 800 bgs. 946 cks. 50 brls.; tartar (@ Bordeaux) 56, (@ Hamburg) 8, (@ Barcelona) 49; turmeric (@ Bombay), 200; vanilla (@ Marseilles) 5 c.s., (@ Mauritius) 23 c.s.; wax, bees' (@ Spain) 11 lbs., (Chil.) 50, (@ Boston) 11 c.s., (Ital.) 6, (@ W.C. Africa) 14 bales, (@ Lisbon) 11, (@ Havre) 18, (@ Australia) 259 pkgs., (@ Hamburg) 115 bgs., (@ Jamaica) 22, (@ Marseilles) 28 c.s.; wax, ceresin (@ Hamburg), 23; zinc oxide (@ New York) 400 bxs., (@ Amsterdam) 60 cks.

Heavy Chemicals.

The general demand in the heavy-chemical market continues to be of a fairly satisfactory character, and that both as regards main and miscellaneous products. In addition to ordinary deliveries against standing contracts, a fair amount of new business is being transacted. Stocks in no case are exceedingly heavy, so that values are fairly steady and maintained.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—Demand is steady, although bleaching-powder is perhaps a trifle quieter. There are no alterations in prices from late figures.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Very quiet, with strong tendency towards further decline. Beckton September, 12*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 12*l.* 5*s.*; Beckton October-March, 11*l.* 18*s.* to 11*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; Beckton terms, 11*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* to 12*l.*; London, 12*l.* 5*s.*; Hull, 12*l.*; and Leith, 12*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

LINSEED AND COTTONSEED CAKES are in moderate demand at somewhat lower figures. Linseed cakes, 95-per-cent. pure, 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton; oil-cakes, 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton; cotton-cakes, firsts, 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 5*l.* per ton, and seconds, 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* per ton.

BENZOLS show no improvement either in demand or value. Ninety-per-cent. 8*d.* per gal., and 50-per-cent. 7*d.* per gal. Aniline oil and salt are also unchanged at 4*½d.* and 4*¾d.* per lb. respectively.

SULPHOCYANIDES.—In poor request only, and very low. Barium, 95-per-cent., 3*¼d.* to 4*d.* per lb. Ammonium, 95-per-cent., 6*d.* per lb. Potassium, 7*¼d.* to 7*½d.* per lb.

BICHROMATES OF POTASH AND SODA continue to stand at very low figures. Demand is moderately good. Potash, English and Scotch deliveries, 3*d.* per lb. less 4 per cent. Glasgow; for export, 4*d.* per lb. less, and net. Bichromate of soda, English and Scotch deliveries, 2*½d.* per lb. less 4 per cent. Glasgow; for export, 2*d.* per lb., and net f.o.b. Glasgow.

GREEN COPPERAS shows no decline in demand, and prices are steady at 42*s.* 6*d.* to 45*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool, for best Lancashire makes, and 13*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* per ton for Welsh, f.o.r., in bulk.

MAGNESIUM SALTS.—Moving steadily at unaltered values. Magnesium chloride, 62*s.* 6*d.* to 67*s.* 6*d.* per ton; magnesium sulphate (Epsoms), 62*s.* 6*d.* to 65*s.* per ton, in bags, f.o.r.; carbonate of magnesia, 37*s.* 6*d.* to 40*s.* per cwt.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, July 16.

CASTOR OIL.—Good seconds Calcutta is steady at 2*½d.* to 2*¾d.* per lb., with smaller demand. First-pressure French is 2*¾d.*, and second-pressure, 2*½d.* per lb., with not much business passing.

GINGER (AFRICAN).—One hundred and sixty bags Sierra Leone description have changed hands, ex quay and store, at 37*s.* per cwt., and now 37*s.* 6*d.* is wanted.

ACACIA SORTS.—The market is, if anything, easier, and the prices are tending somewhat in buyers' favour.

GRAINS OF PARADISE.—Several small sales have been made at 50*s.* to 55*s.* per cwt., finishing at the latter figure. The market is now cleared of parcels in first hands, and probably 65*s.* to 70*s.* per cwt. would be wanted for second-hand lots.

TURPENTINE steady, at 35*s.* 6*d.* to 35*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.

BEESWAX.—Seven packages of Gambia have been sold at 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., 5 bags Sierra Leone at 6*l.* 15*s.*, and 37 bags Sierra Leone at 6*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 15*s.* per cwt. About 40 sacks of Chilean have found buyers at prices ranging from 7*l.* 15*s.* to 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., the latter price being for good white.

QUILLAIA is firm at 13*l.* per ton, and the quantity being moved is important.

CANARY-SEED.—Although the volume of business passing is small the price is firm at 45*s.* per qr.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, July 15.

Business on our drug-market is still very quiet, and there are only a few changes to be reported since last week.

AGAR-AGAR is quiet at 310*m.* per 100 kilos.

ANTIMONY (CHINESE) is inactive at 24*m.* per kilo.

BALSAM PERU is easier at 11*m.* to 10*½m.* per kilo.

CAMPHOR (REFINED) is unchanged, second-hand holders asking 412*m.* per 100 kilos.

CEVADILLA-SEED is very quiet at 92*m.* to 90*m.* per 100 kilos.

CANTHARIDES (RUSSIAN) is quoted 500*m.* per 100 kilos.

CONDURANGO-BARK is dull and lower.

ERGOT is also dull and declining at 320*m.* to 315*m.* per 100 kilos.

JAPANESE WAX is firmer at from 95*m.* per 100 kilos.

LYCOPIDION is very scarce, and consequently firmly held, holders asking 465*m.* per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL is firm for spot delivery at 31*m.* per kilo., but forward delivery is lower at 28*m.* to 27*½m.* per kilo.

OILS (FIXED).—Cod-liver oil remains firm at 140*m.* per barrel for non-congealing oil. Castor oil is dull and neglected, first-pressing

in barrels being quoted 53*m.* per 100 kilos. Linseed is very dull, cottonseed lower, and rape quiet.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Star-anise is weak at 10*m.* to 9*¾m.* per kilo. HGH peppermint is tending firmer at 9*m.* per lb. Japanese is lower owing to favourable reports of a good new crop; spot is 8*¾m.* per kilo.

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, July 17.—Carnauba wax is firmly held. American HGH oil of peppermint is dearer at 9*¾m.* per lb.; Japanese wax is firm at 97*m.* per 100 kilos., and star-aniseed is dull of sale.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Business here is quiet. Opium is an easy market at \$2.75 per lb. Menthol is higher at \$4.50. Peppermint oil is strong and dearer, \$1.85 per lb. being now asked for oil in bulk. Jalap is firmer, 9*½c.* per lb. now being quoted. Rio ipecacuanha is easier at \$2.40. Digitalis is also easier at 8*c.* per lb. Aloin has been reduced to 34*c.* per lb., and 31*c.* is now quoted for American bleached bees'-wax.

ACETANILIDE continues weak at from 8*d.* to 10*½d.* per lb., according to quantity.

ACID, CARBOLIC, is quiet at 5*½d.* per lb. for 34° to 35° C., and 5*¾d.* for 39° to 40° C., crystals. Crude 75 per cent. 1*s.* 11*d.* to 2*s.* per gal.

The exports from Germany during the four months ended April were:—

	1902	1901	1900
Kilos. ...	1,018,100	955,700	874,000

ACID, CITRIC, is firmer at from 1*s.* 0*½d.* to 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb. It is reported that 14*l.* 10*s.* per pipe has been paid for concentrated lemon-juice, which is equal to 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb. for acid.

ACID, TARTARIC, is also firmer, and in good demand at from 11*¼d.* to 11*½d.* per lb. for English, and 10*½d.* to 10*¾d.* for foreign.

ALOES.—The s.s. *Clydesdale*, from Aden, has arrived with 55 cases.

ARROWROOT much lower, a few small parcels of St. Vincents at auction on Wednesday sold at 2*½d.* to 2*¾d.* per lb. for ordinary to fair.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—The exports from Para last year amounted to 340 cwt., valued at £2,274*l.* Of this quantity the U.K. received 60 cwt., and the U.S.A. 280 cwt. The exports from Bahia for the six months ended June 30, 1901, amounted to 22 barrels to the United States, and 25 to Germany.

BELLADONNA-ROOT.—For good quality, which is scarce, from 38*s.* 6*d.* to 40*s.* per cwt. has been paid.

BROMIDES are in good demand at unchanged but firm prices, ammonium being quoted 2*s.* to 2*s.* 2*d.* per lb., according to quantity; potassium, at 1*s.* 11*½d.*; and sodium, at 2*s.* 2*½d.* per lb.

BURDOCK-ROOT is quoted 25*s.* per cwt., spot.

CAFFEINE steady, at 8*s.* 3*d.* per lb. for B.P. citrate and 11*s.* 6*d.* for the alkaloid.

CAMPHOR.—The monopoly have advanced crude Formosan 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and now quote 147*s.* 6*d.*, c.i.f.; pressed has also advanced to 165*s.*, c.i.f. Japanese crude is practically unobtainable.

CANNABIS INDICA.—After the auction last week holders of tops advanced their prices to 2*s.* 9*d.* per lb. There are no siftings in London.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Sales of two to three year old bark have been made at from 23*s.* to 24*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., net. There has been an inquiry on the market for a large quantity, and one importer offers about 10 tons, due to arrive shortly, at 23*s.* per cwt., c.i.f.

CHAMOMILES.—The opening price for new Belgian flowers to arrive at the end of the month will be about 70*s.* per cwt.

CINCHONA.—The auctions to be held at Amsterdam on July 24 will consist of 6,576 bales and 240 cases, weighing 579,772 kilos., and containing 26,272 kilos. (920,000 oz.) quinine sulphate. The manufacturing-bark contains an average of 5.37 per cent. quinine sulphate, against 5.87 per cent. for the June auction, and 5.45 per cent. for the ten

auctions held in 1901. The exports from Java for the first half of the month, which probably included three shipping days, amounted to 700,000 Amsterdam lbs. (772,000 English lbs.), against 691,000 Amsterdam lbs. last year.

The exports from British India during April amounted to:—

	1902	1901	1900
Lbs. ...	361,129	318,593	529,278

COLOCYNTH.—The exports from Jaffa during 1901 amounted to 34,700 lbs. (2,190t.), against 45,500 lbs. (1,880t.) in 1900.

COUMARIN is quoted 15s. 6d. per lb., net.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Very firm and in good demand. Best white crystals are quoted 74s. per cwt.; and 95-per-cent. powder 76s.; 98-per-cent. powder (B.P.) is 79s. In view of the proceedings under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, makers say they do not guarantee their product to be free from lead, but sell it on the basis of percentage of acid tartarate of potassium.

ELEMI.—The nearest value for soft white Manila gum is from 85s. to 90s. per cwt.

ERGOT.—A report from Hamburg intimates that there is every prospect of the new crop, due in about six weeks, opening at lower prices.

GALLS.—Business has been done in Chinese galls at 53s. to 53s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f., for present shipment.

GAMBIER.—Small sales of cubes are reported at 40s. per cwt.

GUARANA.—The export of this drug from Pará last year amounted in value to 167t. It was all shipped to the U.K.

GUM THUS.—Good white quality is offered at 11s. per cwt., c.i.f.

HELIOTROPINE, of Swiss make, is quoted 9s. 9d. per lb., net.

HOPS.—Reports from the Kentish hop-gardens (says the Press Association) afford anything but a bright outlook. Experts declare that the hops are now in a very critical and uncertain condition. Flies and insects have attacked the bine, and the benefit derived from the recent rains has been neutralised by the hail and cold winds.

JALAP.—Further sales have been made at 4½d. per lb., net, but since then 5½d. to 5½d. net has been paid.

LEMON-JUICE has advanced in sympathy with pecl, holders asking 1s. 7d. per gal.

LEMON-PEEL.—Fresh is about 6d. per lb. dearer, being now offered at 1s. 4d. per lb.

MORPHINE remains weak, makers quoting 3s. 8d. per oz. for hydrochloride powder. Buyers for the most part are holding off in view of the present position of opium.

OIL, CASTOR.—Quiet. Hull make of first pressing for November-April delivery is quoted 24s. 10d. per ton in barrels, and second-pressing July-December delivery, 23s., delivered ex wharf, London.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on July 12 that the market is rather slack, and best Lofoten non-congealing oil may probably be obtainable at 135s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. An easier feeling is naturally looked for at this time of the year, but the market appears to be in a healthy condition. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 4,949 barrels, against 5,862 barrels at the same time last year. The total exports from Norway to June 30 amount to 12,500 barrels.

OIL, CITRONELLA.—Retail sales have been made at 10½d. per lb. in cases for ordinary Ceylon description.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Dearer. Quite a large business has been done in American H.G.H. this week, and up to 9s. 3d. per lb., London terms, has been paid for second-hand parcels. Importers ask from 9s. 10½d. to 10s. per lb. net, and it is said a considerable quantity has changed hands at the parity of 9s. 6d. in New York. Wayne County oil is also dearer, and for good brands 8s. to 8s. 6d., c.i.f., is quoted, but there are sellers in second-hands at 7s. 6d. net. There is a little inquiry for Japanese dementhrolised oil, 4s., spot, being quoted.

OIL, WOOD.—The exports from Wuchow during 1901

amounted to 4,150,533 lbs. (29,008t.), against 3,262,533 lbs. (22,787t.) in 1900.

OILS, FIXED.—Linseed is lower at 29s. 9d. in barrels on the spot. Cochin cocoanut is quoted 37s., and Ceylon 32s. 6d. per cwt., spot. Refined rape is unchanged at 26s. 6d. spot. Lagos palm is quoted 27s. per cwt.

OPIUM.—The London market is very quiet, and prices are unchanged. Good Persian (10-per-cent.) is quoted 8s. to 8s. 6d. per lb.

SMYRNA, July 4.—Some 40 cases only have been sold this week, as follows:—18 cases new current Adette talequale at 6s. 6d.; 17 cases new current Yerli talequale at 6s. 8d.; and 5 cases various old talequale at 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f. The above sales have been made to buyers who could not afford to wait. The large arrivals of new crop have frightened buyers who prefer to look on in the hope of lower prices. It is said that new opium is being bought by native dealers at comparatively high prices, and is being deposited in the various banks, who allow an advance of 75 per cent. to 80 per cent. This, of course, tends to keep prices up. Old opium, on which sellers are heavy losers, has practically withdrawn from the market, and will be left to take its chance at some future date. It is only needy dealers who may be forced to sell. The arrivals of new crop in Smyrna to date amount to 657 cases, against 261 cases at the same time last year.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 11.—Market is very quiet and no business passing owing to holders' idea of value of new crop being above what exporters feel inclined to pay. The crop is now estimated at 10,000 cases or over, and it is difficult to find any extenuating circumstances in favour of maintenance of present prices. When stocks accumulate on this side pressure to sell will be very strong, and we cannot see what can prevent decline, unless, of course, the U.S.A. and European buyers continue purchases in Smyrna as at present. The week's sales amount to 5 cases old crop at 7s. 3d. per lb., f.o.b.

The Smyrna correspondent of the *Levant Herald* reports that the gathering of opium is now general in the plains, and about a hundred baskets have already been brought into the market. The Smyrna press discusses with much anxiety the possible results of the closing of the Chinese market to Persian opium. It is feared that the Persian product will now find its way to the same markets as Turkish opium, and that the price of the latter will necessarily be influenced by competition.

PHENAZONE.—Makers announce an advance of 1s. 2d. per lb., and now quote bulk packages at 7s. 2d. per lb., less 7½ per cent.; 1-lb. and 2-lb. boxes, 7s. 3½d.; 8-oz., 7s. 5d.; 4-oz., 7s. 6½d.; and 1-oz. lots, 8s. 2d. per lb. In second-hands these prices could probably be shaded.

POTASSIUM CYANIDE is unchanged. Makers are said not to be keen for new business at present low values. The demand for South Africa has naturally improved of late, and deliveries of old contracts are taking place more rapidly. Mining strengths in contract quantities are quoted 9½d. per lb., and druggists' quantities from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.

QUASSIA.—For chips 14d. per ton has been paid.

QUININE continues quite neglected, and the market is weaker again, good German brands being obtainable at from 11d. to 11½d. per oz. The exports of quinine, quinine preparations, &c., from Germany during the four months ended April were:—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Kilos ...	48,800	69,800	77,600

SAFFRON.—Firm, and tending upwards, at 24s. 6d. per lb. net for best Valencia.

SARSAPARILLA.—There is practically no Lima-Jamaica root to be had, and for a small parcel in second-hands 1s. 6d. has been paid. No arrivals are reported.

SENEGA.—Holders on the spot have advanced their prices 1d. to 1½d. per lb., and now quote 2s. 3d. net. Although this is not the season for buying, it is said that business has been done at the above figure for good bright Minnesota root. According to advices from New York, there is every probability of the market returning to the high level of prices which prevailed during the second half of last year. The causes operating in favour of the advance are the bare markets everywhere, the lateness of the new digging-season, and the difficulty of obtaining labour. It is also said that the area under wheat is increasing yearly, to the detriment of senna and other roots; also that the splendid harvest this year in Canada will absorb all the available labour. The opening prices for new crop, as compared with those at the same time last season, show a considerable advance, as

the equivalent of 1s. 10d. per lb., f.o.b. New York, has been paid for 2 tons for September delivery, against 1s. 3d., c.i.f., paid for June or July shipment last year. At the beginning of the month there were only two holders of quantities in New York, and they were asking 50c. spot, cash; but they have since advanced their price.

SEEDS.—Russian *Anise* is slow at 18s. 6d. per cwt. Dutch *Caraway* steady at 23s. per cwt. *Coriander* is offering cheaply for new crop Morocco at 7s. 9d. per cwt. c.i.f. terms. *Canary* slow, with a lower tendency for Turkish, the quotation for shipment has been reduced to 40s. c.i.f. *Cumin* is offering at 20s. per cwt. for good Morocco, and at 30s. to 34s. for Malta. *Fennugreek* neglected, 7s. per cwt. is about the value. *Linseed* quiet at 55s. to 58s. per quarter for fine quality.

SHELLAC.—Consequent on higher prices cabled from Calcutta, there has been a distinct improvement in this market, and a good business has been done on the spot at 105s. to 110s. per cwt., cash terms, for fair to good orange TN. The delivery-market has been steady, but not active, sales including August delivery at 108s. 6d., September, October, and November at 107s.

SOY.—For good thick Chinese 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. per gal., duty paid, is asked.

SPERMACETI.—American is quoted 1s. per lb. on the spot.

SPICES.—Cochin *Ginger* is firmer owing to more inquiry, but there is no other change to note: at auction on Wednesday, fair washed rough sold at 38s. per cwt., but privately 40s. is the price; good washed rough was held for 42s., Calicut small rough sold at 38s., cut tips at 42s., and cuttings at 34s.; the cut qualities were all bought in, bold at 85s. to 90s. medium at 66s., small at 55s., and unassorted at 60s. per cwt. Japan is also firmer at 33s. per cwt. Jamaica mostly sold with good competition at steady prices, common dull at 34s. 6d. to 36s., ordinary lean to middling dull at 37s. to 41s., and fair to bold washed at 42s. to 49s. per cwt. Amboyna *Cloves* sold without reserve at 4½d. per lb. for fair mixed headless. Penang were bought in at 7d. per lb. for dark, and at 8d. for fair. Zanzibar steady, fair quality being bought in at 3½d., and rather dark at 3¾d. per lb. The quotation for October-December delivery is 3½d. per lb. *Capsicums* were bought in at 25s. per cwt. for fair cherries; fine bold Calicut sold at 59s. 6d. *Pimento* quiet, a few bags ordinary sold at 2½d. per lb. Fine heavy Penang *Mace* sold at 2s. 11d., but small red was bought in at 1s. 5d. per lb. *Cinnamon-pieces* sold at 8d. per lb. *Pepper* steady, but slow, Singapore black was bought in at 5½d. to 5¾d. per lb. Fair Singapore white was bought in at 9½d., fine at 10½d., and Penang at 8½d. per lb.

STICKLAC.—Good Siam has been sold on the spot at 69s. per cwt.

The exports from Saigon during 1901 amounted to 1,850 piculs (103 tons), valued at 3,240l.

TONKA-BEANS.—The exports from Para last year amounted to 60 cwt.

VANILLA.—At auction on Wednesday about 900 tins, chiefly Seychelles, were offered, of which about half were sold at irregular but rather lower prices. Fair to good Seychelles, 7 inches to 8½ inches, sold at from 13s. to 19s. 6d.; 5 inches to 7 inches, 6s. 6d. to 14s.; 3½ inches to 5 inches, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 3d.; and inferior, 3s. 3d. to 8s. 9d. per lb.

VANILLIN, of Swiss make, is offered at 22s. 6d. per lb., net.

The Bandong Quinine-factory.

From the report of the Bandong Quinine-factory for 1901, which has recently been published, we learn that the whole year's output of quinine, with the exception of 3,712 kilos. supplied to the Dutch Indian Government, has been sold at the Batavia auctions. The quantity for the ten auctions to be held in 1902 has been fixed at 37,800 kilos. Messrs. Tiedeman and Van Kerchem will continue to take charge of the sale. The last auction of 1901 was held on December 28, and, as the quinine sold was not delivered to the purchasers and paid for until January of the present year, the balance-sheet shows a large amount of outstanding accounts. The building-operations at the factory were continued during the year. The extraction-installation was enlarged, and a third extractor put down; the pulverising-

room was also enlarged considerably, and new pulverisers were bought; whilst another boiler was added to the power-house. Buildings and plant now appear in the balance-sheet at a value of about 17,000l. Scarcity of fuel still causes much care and trouble, and the time may come when coal will be chiefly used.

The stock of bark at the end of 1901 amounted to about 330 tons, whilst about a ton of sulphate of quinine was in process of manufacture. The debenture-issue made during the year was fully applied for. An amount of about 800l. has to be set aside annually for redemption, commencing in 1903.

Many changes have taken place in the staff, among others Mr. Boesecke taking the place of Mr. Long. Messrs. Van Linge, Smit Sibinga, and Bonnezeyn continued to take an active part in the work; and much valuable support was received from Mr. Van Leersum, the Director of the Government cinchona-plantations, and from Messrs. Maurenbrecher and Veerman, who did their utmost to ensure the success of the Batavia auctions.

The balance-sheet, after writing off sundry items, shows a net profit of about 1,000l.; but the dividend which it is proposed to pay is left blank in the report from which we abstract the foregoing.

Java Vanilla.

Concerning the profit on the cultivation of vanilla on a small scale, Mr. Ligvoet, of Java, has given some interesting information at the annual meeting of the Soekaboeini Agricultural Society. He had grown vanilla on a small piece of ground measuring 2½ acres; the yield was 172 lbs. The parcel of vanilla was consigned to Amsterdam, and sold there at an overhead price of 15f. per kilo. (11s. 3d. per lb.). The total net proceeds, after allowing for loss of exchange, were 82l. 11s. 4d., and as the expenses in Java had amounted to 2l. 7s. 2d., the net profit obtained was 80l. 4s. 2d.

The author considers that the cultivation of vanilla in Java would be very remunerative for the small grower. The difference in the price paid for Bourbon vanilla as compared with that grown in Java, is due chiefly to the finer aroma of the former, and also to the fact that parcels of Bourbon vanilla are always of equal quality. He attributes the inferior aroma of the Java product to the fact that fertilisation of the plants is there produced artificially, whilst in Bourbon it is brought about by insects.

Iodoform Adulteration.

There has been a good deal of speculation in London lately as to how parcels of iodoform could be sold below convention rates by outside agents. Some light has been thrown on the point by the return from South America of a consignment, which, on arrival there, was analysed and found to contain 16 per cent. of sublimed sulphur. It was promptly returned to Hamburg, whence it had been shipped. Sulphur as an adulterant of iodoform is, perhaps, not surprising, for it closely resembles it, and, as its behaviour towards solvents is much the same, casual examination of the mixture may have failed to discover the fraud. Now that the sophistication is known, cheap iodoform will be more rigidly inspected. If one burns a little of the sulphurous stuff on a penny-piece the sulphur is quickly detected by the nose.

Java Indigo.

The Netherlands India correspondent of the *Straits Budget* states that Java indigo is increasingly in demand in Japan. The trade in this article has lately met with a check, owing to the weights on delivery in Japan not agreeing with those given by the planters. The attention of the latter has been drawn to this defect by the Planting Association of Mid-Java. So far the warning has fallen upon deaf ears. Indigo-planters in Java have now, indeed, fallen upon evil days in other respects. Competition with artificial indigo, at first difficult, has now rendered the position almost hopeless. But planters are doing their best to amend matters by getting as large an output of indigo as possible in the most economical way.

Planting in Ceylon.

The *Ceylon Observer* has been investigating the present state of the planting-industry in Ceylon, so far as regards area of cultivation. They find that the total approximate area under cardamoms is 8,621 acres, an increase of 1,800 acres on the previous estimate. Cinchona shows an increase of 1,000 acres, being 3,471 acres (eight to nine million trees or plants). The area under camphor, annatto, coca, kola, ramie, vanilla, pepper, cloves, citronella-grass, divi-divi, croton, castor oil, aloes, cinnamon, tobacco, and cotton amounts to 11,201 acres. In camphor, nutmegs, and croton there has been a good deal of planting. Tea has decreased by 6,000 acres, being 386,000 acres in place of 392,000.

London Drug Statistics.

THE following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of June, 1902, and to the stocks on June 30.

	June		Stocks		1902	
	Landed	Delivd.	1902	1901	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes.....cs, &c.	360	194	1,730	2,844	1,203	890
".....gourds	—	—	—	366	904	1,050
Aniseed, star	—	5	7	41	35	41
Arrowroot.....bls	1,552	1,003	9,153	10,112	9,789	8,364
".....bxn & tins	128	67	799	737	709	665
"Balsams"....cks, &c.	145	23	693	340	556	490
Calumba.....bxs	25	70	1,501	1,109	202	514
Cardamoms	535	559	2,275	2,090	3,297	2,967
Cinchona	1,715	1,633	10,036	11,107	11,392	11,604
Cochineal	28	104	858	1,627	267	505
Cubebas	—	3	1,237	1,638	47	185
Dragon's-blood	30	19	92	71	98	64
Galls.....pkgs	11	439	7,811	8,249	2,057	2,442
Gums—						
Ammoniacum pkgs	—	3	54	110	—	28
Animi & copal "	2,491	3,737	19,356	18,536	21,552	24,664
Arabic	956	1,556	14,056	13,269	9,794	12,724
Asaefida	46	32	922	115	1,237	1,082
Benzoin	194	326	1,281	1,133	2,074	1,539
Damar	159	176	2,857	3,634	1,653	2,070
Galbanum	—	—	—	9	—	—
Gamboge	—	9	60	162	70	106
Guaiacum	—	4	41	27	19	22
Kauri	tons	115	205	1,992	1,536	1,069
Kino.....pkgs	—	6	180	108	114	50
Mastic	—	—	19	2	27	14
Myrrb, E.I.	31	32	164	152	348	180
Olibanum	991	345	3,842	3,279	5,272	2,380
Sundarac	193	105	1,855	794	1,715	515
Tragacanth	633	963	4,150	6,346	6,905	7,048
Ipecacuanha, Rio bls	36	13	524	413	211	257
" other kinds pkgs	28	16	550	223	374	220
Jalap	32	11	127	177	32	54
Nut vomica	pkgs	—	78	164	262	450
Oils—						
*Aniseed, star	—	14	792	158	300	187
*Cassia	20	7	324	103	90	121
Castor	pkgs	226	295	698	571	1,748
Cocoa-nut.....tous	95	171	168	110	617	549
Olive	cks, &c.	284	220	1,723	1,471	2,089
Palm.....tons	5	7	1	12	11	27
†Quinine	lbs	4,000	4,386	238,637	230,409	34,785
Rhubarb	clts	48	59	231	650	288
Sarsaparilla	bls	129	73	197	155	622
Senna	pkgs	113	234	1,472	1,302	1,576
Shellac	clts	3,985	4,379	31,573	42,520	27,042
Turmeric	tous	41	40	423	388	244
Wax, bees	pkgs	299	338	1,098	1,442	2,006
" Japan	cs, &c.	81	100	272	390	371

* Stocks lying at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included in this return.

† Includes the quantity at Red Lion, Ball, and Smith's Warehouses; also the Docks.

Indian Opium in China.

The import of Indian opium into Swatow shows a falling-off, being 5,759 cwt. in 1901, against 6,249 cwt. in 1900. There, as elsewhere in China, the native article is a formidable rival to the Indian product, though not to such an extent as in Central China, where the Indian article is scarcely known. In Swatow there are large numbers of well-to-do natives who can afford to buy the more expensive Malwa and Patna drug. The following are the particulars of the imports:—

	1900		1901	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Malwa ... Lbs.	327,330	£278,853	292,397	£227,888
Patna ... "	253,600	135,525	249,359	175,540
Benares ... "	117,490	89,996	100,831	71,660
Persian ... "	1,460	1,192	922	639
	699,880	565,563	643,509	475,727

The import of Szechuen and Yunnan opium was 1,497 chests, against 1,129 chests in 1900.

Society of Chemical Industry.

ANNUAL MEETING.

OUR report of the annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry at Liverpool last week gave an account of the proceedings up to Wednesday night, July 9. Thursday, which was unfortunately a wet day, was devoted to inspecting the various centres of chemical-industry in the district. Members had a choice of works to visit. One party visited the Telegraph Manufacturing Company (Limited), Helsby, and another the British Insulated Wire Company and Lancashire Watch Company, Prescot. At the telegraph-works the processes of making cables for electric light, power, traction, telephone, and telegraph purposes were shown. Rubber and gutta-percha were seen in preparation from the raw to the finished state, and the processes of insulating conductors with paper and rubber were shown. The British Insulated Wire Company manufacture all kinds of paper-insulated cables, and employ nearly 3,000 persons in works which cover fifteen acres. The Lancashire Watch Company's works are a model of organisation, and the connection of the company with chemical-industry was soon apparent when the alloy and enamelling workshops were visited. Each week 2,500 watches are sent out from the factory.

The party who elected to go to Widnes did so on motor-cars. The rainy weather prevented many who had arranged to go from turning up, but shortly before 11 six cars left the Philharmonic Garage, and most of them arrived at Widnes within the hour. The roads were very heavy with the rain, and the approach to Widnes through walls of alkali-waste is not inspiring, but good humour was the order of the day. The Sullivan works of the United Alkali Company were first visited. Here there are two processes employed for making saltcake (sodium sulphate). In the old or indirect process common salt is heated with sulphuric acid in a cast-iron pot covered with a brickwork dome; a partial decomposition of the salt takes place, and hydrochloric-acid gas is evolved. The reaction is completed in a muffle-furnace, where the salt is converted into "saltcake," and the remainder of the hydrochloric-acid gas is evolved. The hydrochloric-acid gas from the cast-iron pot is used direct for the manufacture of chlorine by the Deacon process of making bleaching-powder, whilst the gas from the muffle-furnace is absorbed in water, forming liquid hydrochloric acid. Two methods are used for making bleaching-powder—one the Weldon process, in which liquid hydrochloric acid is used, and the other the Deacon process, which uses gaseous hydrochloric acid. In the Weldon process, manganese peroxide and liquid hydrochloric acid are heated together by steam, in stone vessels, yielding chlorine gas and manganese-chloride solution. "Bleaching-powder" is formed by absorbing the chlorine gas so produced in slaked lime—an operation which is conducted in lead chambers. Manganese peroxide is recovered from the manganese-chloride solution and used over again. In the Deacon method gaseous hydrochloric acid, mixed with air, is heated in a furnace in contact with broken bricks, impregnated with copper sulphate, chlorine being formed. The chlorine is washed with water to remove the undecomposed hydrochloric acid, and with sulphuric acid to remove moisture; it is then absorbed by slaked lime, bleaching-powder being produced.

The Semet-Solvay ovens were next visited. Here small coal is heated in brickwork ovens by its own gas, the volatile products being distilled off and the coke left in the oven.

The volatile products are treated as in a gasworks, and consist of gas, tar, benzole, and ammonia.

At the Pilkington works the manufacture of sulphuric acid from pyrites was shown, the plant being nearly new and one of the most perfect in existence. Sulphurous-acid gas, produced by calcining pyrites, is passed, together with nitric acid, steam, and air, through a series of leaden chambers, in which liquid sulphuric acid is formed and deposited.

Next, the process of making caustic soda was inspected. Saltcake, limestone, and fine coal are strongly heated together in a revolving furnace. The fluxed mass produced, technically called "black ash," is lixiviated with warm water, a solution of sodium carbonate is formed, and an insoluble residue of sulphide of lime, technically known as

"black-ash waste," left behind. The solution of carbonate of soda is treated with quicklime, when a solution of caustic soda and a precipitate of carbonate of calcium are obtained. The caustic-soda solution is evaporated down, first by the waste heat from the revolving furnace, and then in cast-iron pots, where it is eventually heated to dull redness.

The black-ash waste is mixed with water, and treated with carbonic acid in a series of cast-iron cylinders. Carbonate of calcium is formed and sulphuretted-hydrogen gas evolved. The sulphuretted-hydrogen gas, mixed with air, is burned in vessels known as Claus kilns, from which the sulphur is run out from time to time in a molten condition.

The Mayor of Widnes (Mr. W. W. Gossage) entertained the party to luncheon at the Town Hall. The meal was served in excellent style in the Council-chamber, the Mayor wearing his chain, and the mace occupying a prominent place among the table-decorations. There were some speeches after the luncheon, the Mayor and Pro-

luncheon was partaken of at the Girls' Institute, Mr. W. H. Lever presiding. Compensation for human ills was here again at work. It certainly made up for the weather, and the hosts evidently well understand the art of entertaining.

The toast of the King having been duly honoured, Mr. Lever proposed the toast of "The Society of Chemical Industry." In doing this he felt the difficulty of his position. Starting as a grocer in his business career, he was now no longer regarded as one of them by their body, and although he was a member of the Society of Chemical Industry, his modesty did not allow him to call himself a chemist. He had, nevertheless, the greatest respect and admiration for the science of chemistry, although it did occasionally seem to fail in its endeavours. The warfare that exists between the honest chemist and the sophisticator can well be compared with that between guns and armour-plates. Just as when the thickness of the armour is increased it is pierced by making larger guns, so when the chemist has found a method that will detect some adulteration, a new material is foisted upon him that baffles all his efforts and his knowledge to detect, and he has to discover new methods to suit the new conditions. However, he did not doubt that ultimately the triumph would be with the analyst.

Mr. Thomas Tyrer, in replying to the toast, gave expression to the feelings of all present when he eulogised the admirable arrangements that they had been permitted to inspect, and which spoke so eloquently, not only for the heads but also for the hearts of those who were responsible for them. Mere commercial enterprise could not have brought into being the happy conditions that were seen in that village, and only its combination with a kind and humane disposition far beyond the common could have achieved that success.

Mr. A. H. Allen proposed the toast of "Health and continued prosperity of Messrs. Lever Brothers (Limited)," whose arrangements seemed to have attained as nearly to perfection as possible. Yet Mr. Lever had told them that, like Achilles, they had a vulnerable point; but another vulnerable point was the weather, which they were unable to command even in that delightful village.

Mr. Thompson also spoke. He said that having just arrived from New York, he had called that morning to see his friend Mr. Lever, who asked him to stay and have lunch with him. He thought they might like to know something more of his friend Mr. Lever, who had told them that he had started business as a grocer. They must know that in his younger days he was inclined to be religious, and being once on his way to a revival meeting where he was to preach, he saw by the roadside a boy blowing a tin trumpet. A very practical idea at once struck him, and he asked the boy if he would like to earn sixpence. The boy was only too glad, and my friend explained to the boy that he was to go up a certain tree and, hiding himself in its leaves, when he heard him say that the Angel Gabriel would blow his trumpet, he (the boy) was to blow his tin trumpet in the tree. This was done, and it had such an electric effect on the congregation that, as they were going home, one of them—he thought his name was Gladstone—came up to my friend and said, "If you go into the soap business you are bound to succeed."

The toast thus humorously supported was heartily drunk, and being replied to by the general manager, the time for the return to Liverpool came.

The afternoon's excursions were to the Diamond match-factory, Seaforth, Ogden's tobacco-factory, and the Liverpool electric-power station. At the match-factory the automatic match-making machines were seen, each turning out 500 gross of boxes in ten hours, containing nearly four and a half millions of matches. The tobacco-factory of Messrs. Ogden employs 1,500 persons, of whom 1,000 are women, and the firm claim to have sold 1,000 millions of cigarettes last year.

THE ANNUAL DINNER

was held in the evening at the Adelphi Hotel. Mr. E. K. Muspratt occupied the chair, about a hundred persons being present. The room was pleasantly cooled by pyramids of ice, and after an excellent dinner the toasts were taken, being interspersed with music.

Mr. W. F. Reid, Chairman of the London Section, proposed "The Society of Chemical Industry." He said the place of



MR. W. W. GOSSAGE.

fessor Lang] (Toronto) being the chief speakers. The return journey on the motor-cars was uneventful.

Among the party who had chosen "Sunlight" for their goal good-humour prevailed in spite of the rain, which came down heavily at New Ferry. Covered vehicles to take the members to the "Sunlight" works had thoughtfully been provided.

It would require too much space to give even a superficial account of the visit to the "Sunlight" works if it were to contain any adequate description of what was seen and which evoked admiration on every side. Marvelous devices for saving time, mechanical appliances working at lightning speed that gave the pace to the fingers of girls that seemed superhuman. The order that reigns everywhere, the cleanliness of the shops, with the artistic touch wherever this can be applied, were alone a delight to see, apart from any technical operations. That art plays an important part in the influences of this locality is well shown by the excellent exhibition of art-treasures at Hulme Hall, which was opened to celebrate the Coronation, and which the party visited.

By invitation of Messrs. Lever Brothers (Limited),

meeting was a peculiarly appropriate one, because the county of Lancaster was practically the birthplace of the Society. (Hear, hear.) Those who first thought of that Society originated a very grand idea, of which they could not at present even anticipate the fruition. The Society now occupied a position of very great prosperity. Their membership amounted at 4,000, and he did not see why they should not attain a membership of 40,000 or even 50,000. There were many reasons why they should do so. Chemical industry was now only touching the fringe of what might be expected of it; he saw no limit to the expansion of the Society. They began in a small way, and had gone on progressing from year to year. At present they were holding a position as regards their influence which was most marked throughout the country. On several occasions the Society had taken steps in public matters which had resulted in good, as he trusted they would about patent laws. He hoped they would not get a patent law which would fetter their industry and hamper their trade for years to come.

The Chairman responded to the toast, and mentioned that he was present at the birth of the Society, which was practically inaugurated by a union between Liverpool and Manchester. He thought he was correct in saying that the first idea came from Liverpool, and that the first committee-meeting was held in the Medical School, now attached to

cities there had been founded university colleges, which are doing a great work. In Liverpool they hoped very soon to have a university of their own. That would give them freedom of teaching in accordance with the industries and the wants of the particular locality, which would be of immense benefit. They must not, however, depend simply on examinations; the important thing was that students must be trained to think.

Mr. Thomas Tyrer next proposed "The Trade and Commerce of Liverpool," and compared the haphazard dock system of London to the excellently organised Liverpool Docks. Mr. H. W. Deacon and Mr. J. J. Evans (Evans, Sons & Co.) replied, the latter referring to the good results which should follow from the use of free alcohol by manufacturers. At present in the drug-trade, although crude drugs were imported direct to Liverpool, some of them had to be sent abroad to be purified, because of the facilities which foreign Governments gave to manufacturers in the use of pure alcohol.

Professor W. R. Lang (Toronto) proposed "The Local Section," to which Mr. C. L. Higgins and Dr. T. L. Bailey replied; and the proceedings were brought to a close by the drinking of "The health of the Chairman."

Friday's excursion was by water to Llandudno, Beaumaris, and Menai Bridge, and passed off successfully, the weather being all that could be desired.



MR. E. K. MUSPRATT.

University College. They did not think at that time that the Society would have grown so rapidly as it had, although those who were responsible for its inception knew very well that chemistry was necessary in practically every manufacture. The great disadvantage under which they suffered at present was that their legislators—at least, with few exceptions—were not scientifically trained. In regard to the subject of patent laws, Mr. Muspratt remarked that some years ago the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, of which he was then a member, had closely interested itself in this matter. At that time the Chamber was told that it was exceeding its functions, and that the discussions which arose on the question were purely academic. They were now realising, however, that unless they gave such matters their attention, and unless they guided their legislators by scientific thought, our people as a nation would fall back in the race, and find that the Americans and Germans were advancing by leaps and bounds whilst we remained stationary. He regretted that whilst the markets of this country were being so fiercely attacked abroad we were only just beginning to talk about doing something for technical education. When the first Technical Education Act was passed, as he contended, by a fluke, and when the "whisky money" was given to the County Council in order to do something for technical education, he warned the Council of which he was then a member that unless they proceeded very carefully with the distribution of the money the greater portion of it would be wasted. At any rate, in Liverpool and Manchester they had done something for education, as in both

A HEMATIN PRODUCT

has been devised by Dr. T. Sollmann, and is published in the *American Journal of Pharmacy* for June. The process is as follows: A litre of ox-blood is defibrinated by being stirred vigorously with a stick for ten minutes to coagulate the fibrin, strained, and 2,000 c.c. of dilute hydrochloric acid and 0·5 gram of pepsin added. The mixture is poured into large bottles, which should be a fourth filled, add to each bottle a small crystal of thymol, and set the bottles in a water-bath at a temperature of 40° C. for twenty-four to thirty-six hours. Next make the contents of the bottles just neutral to litmus with solution of sodium bicarbonate, fill the bottles up with cold water, and place in a cold place till the precipitate settles. Decant the supernatant liquid, wash the precipitate by filling the bottles up again with water, and again decant. To the washed and moist precipitate in the bottles add enough of a mixture of dilute hydrochloric acid 40 c.c., pepsin 0·5 gram, water 960 c.c. to a third fill the bottles; add to each a small crystal of thymol, and digest at 40° C. for twenty-four hours. Again neutralise as above, and decant a little of the clear liquid in a test-tube. Add to the test-liquid an equal volume of soda solution and a drop of cupric-sulphate solution. If a pink colour is produced repeat the addition of acid-pepsin solution. If a blue colour is given wash the precipitate by decantation until only a faint turbidity is given to silver-nitrate solution. Then collect and dry the precipitate on a water-bath, powdering the product in a wedgwood or porcelain mortar. The hematian product should be administered in the solid state, either as powder or in chocolate tablets, the dose of the hematian being about 1 gram per day. The product is not pure hematian, but its iron content (0·7 per cent. Fe) compares very favourably with that of similar iron products.

RENOVATIONS.—Little Freddy: "Please, Mr. Druggist, papa wants some sticking-plaster, and mamma wants a bottle of china cement." Druggist: "Very well. What's wrong?" Freddie: "Mamma hit papa with the sugar-bowl."

INFALLIBLE.—Gentleman (to village cobbler): "What's that yellow powder you're taking so constantly, my friend?" Cobbler: "It's snuff—catarrh snuff." Gentleman: "Is it any good? I'm somewhat troubled that way myself." Cobbler (with the air of a man who could say more if he chose): "Well, I've had catarrh for more'n thirty year, an' I've never took nothin' fer it but this!"

HEARD IN "SILLY" SUFFOLK.

Walking through the shady bowers,
With my Julianna,
I gave a cough-drop to my love,
Ipecacuanha.

G. E. T.